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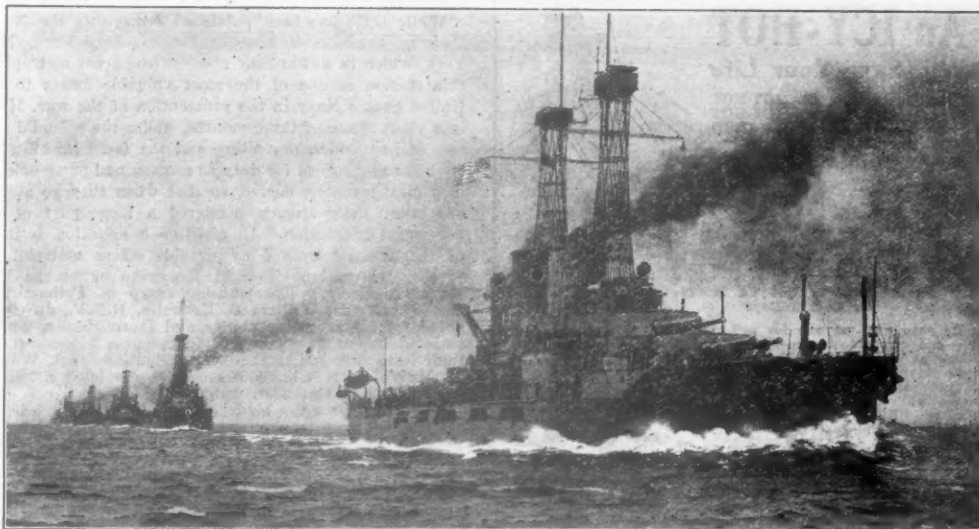
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NAVY GRADUATES IN CIVIL LIFE.

Mr. Park Benjamin, himself a graduate of the U.S. Naval Academy, in a letter to the New York Evening Post urges the passage of the bill pending in the Senate, introduced by Senator Weeks, providing for the return to the Navy, during the war, of graduates who have resigned and are now engaged in civil pursuits. He writes: "Of the younger graduates in civil life many have rejoined through the Reserve and state organizations. There still remains, however, a considerable number of men who, although the majority of them are over military age, are as anxious and willing as their younger brethren to serve the country. They are the only body in the land who, to thorough naval education and services as naval officers, add successful and often long experience in other professions and callings. Their records while in the Navy are on file in the Navy Department, so that they are not strangers to it. Excluding those who have already returned and those who are physically incapacitated, there are probably about a hundred such graduates available, and they are quite as able to do certain kinds of Navy work as they are to carry on their present occupations."

"It is not proposed that they shall be sent to sea, but shall be employed in administrative, technical, or advisory positions, which, so far as practicable, shall approximate their civilian pursuits. Lawyers, for example,



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can serve on courts-martial and in matters involving contracts and other legal affairs. The inspection of munitions and supplies, engineering and transportation problems, examinations of proposals for improvements and inventions, service on special boards, are some of the other possible duties in which special professional or business knowledge can be utilized. For purposes of co-ordination it is proposed that these graduates shall be commissioned in their former order of seniority, up to and including the grade of captain. These are simply the general features of the plan, the details and working out of which will, of course, be prescribed and supervised by the Navy Department. It is understood that the active naval officers are in favor of the bill."

THE AMERICAN FLOTILLA BASE.

How the men of the U.S. Navy destroyer force in British waters enjoy themselves when ashore is described in this letter written on Jan. 20 by the Associated Press correspondent at the American Flotilla Base. It reads:

"The United States Naval Men's Clubhouse, the shore home of the sailors, is to be enlarged. Vice Admiral William S. Sims already has given his approval to the project, which is made necessary by the ever-increasing size of the American force here. The club was built from funds contributed by generous Americans in London and is the most popular rendezvous ashore, not only for the sailors and their own officers, but also for British sailors and soldiers and their officers as well. Vice Admiral Sims is a frequent visitor and it is not uncommon to see a British admiral or commodore drop in to watch

the sailors at play in the 'only electrically lighted, steam-heated club in Ireland.'

"Nightly shows have just been introduced and are a regular thing with big shows on Saturday nights. The nightly affairs usually consist of movies, always with a comic film, but the week-end entertainment includes pictures and acts by talent from the ships and from among the British Tommies ashore, and it is surprising what a great variety of talent there is among Americans and British here. The newest thing is a series of cartoons by sketch artists discovered in the flotilla. These cartoons on happenings in the flotilla or about town are thrown on the screen and produce loud guffaws. One which will be appreciated by the folks back home depicted a destroyer dropping shells all around the German submarine U-53 which raided shipping off Nantucket, at which time the very same ships and men who are to-day chasing U-boats picked up the crews. In the picture the frightened submarine commander is peeping out of the conning tower. Below are the words: 'Soak him, fellows, it's our old friend the U-53.'

The newest feature of the club is a well-equipped department store or canteen where American sailors and officers can purchase a great variety of necessities and luxuries at reasonable prices. The kitchen, which is in charge of a chief petty officer from Newport, R.I., who won a reputation feeding thousands in the American Army, turns out the best food ashore. The dry provisions come from the United States; the fresh meats are bought ashore. 'War bread has not yet invaded this kitchen.'

A school of aviation is being established at River-side, Cal. Capt. William H. Carruthers, Aviation Section, Signal Reserve Corps, has been assigned to command.

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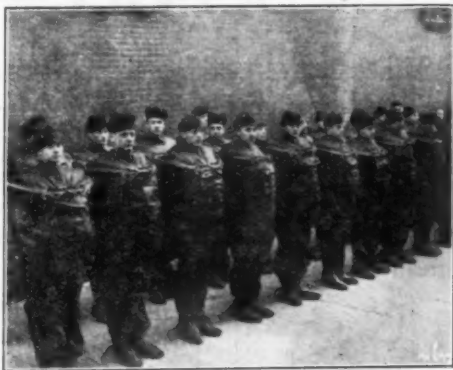
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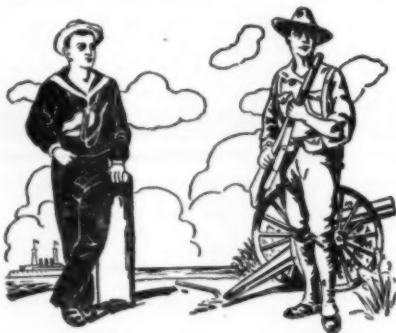


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While little has been published concerning the Naval Reserve Training Station at Pelham Bay Park, New York, which is within easy reach of the great metropolis, this station is one of the most valuable assets to the United States Navy in the prosecution of the war. Here, in a short space of three months, under the splendid system of instruction prevailing and the facilities afforded, civilians are trained for duty as seamen and petty officers, to a most complete degree, so that when they go aboard ship they have already mastered a large part of the necessary instruction. In addition a selection is made of the men so trained as suitable officer material for further instruction either at the camp or at the U.S. Naval Academy. The training camp at Pelham Bay is under Comdr. William B. Franklin, N.N.V., an officer noted for his executive ability and thoroughness, who is assisted by an able corps of instructors, all experts in their line. The aid to the commandant is Lieut. Warren E. McWhirk, N.N.V., who recently completed a tour of patrol duty in European waters.

The rapid progress made at the station is wonderful. Only nine months ago the eighty acres of ground at present occupied were covered with dense woods and thick underbrush. Now they are cleared and occupied by a hundred or more buildings used for barracks, mess halls, laundry, tailor shops, storehouses, etc. Many miles of concrete sidewalks and macadamized roads have been laid, and further improvements are being made. There are at present some 6,000 young men undergoing instruction, but when the additional land is all cleared and new buildings are completed, which will be in three months time, the station will accommodate 16,000. It will be the largest single camp of Naval Reserves in the United States and will comprise 400 acres. From seventy-five to 100 men per day are passed through the receiving station at the camp to do their bit in Uncle Sam's Navy. Men are sent into the United States Navy as fast as qualified, and men are continually passing into the station and passing out.

There is every possible element at the station for the rapid development of a man-of-war'sman, and for the health and contentment of the men. In the laying out of the camp Commander Franklin introduced many features of especial value for training facilities. All the buildings are substantially constructed, wholesome ventilation being a special feature. Most of the buildings have double floors and walls, and all are steam heated. The camp is beautifully situated on Pelham Bay, and with the strict sanitary rules enforced has everything to make it healthy. Some idea of the healthfulness of the station may be seen from the fact that on March 9 there were only nineteen sick men under treatment. The health of the camp is very carefully watched over under the direction of Med. Insp. B. L. Wright, U.S.N. The facilities for caring for the sick consist of infirmaries for each regiment, each provided with twelve to fourteen beds. Here minor ailments are cared for the same as in the sick bay aboard ship, and in case of serious illness men are transferred to the Naval Base Hospital, also within the camp limits, which is under the direction of Med. Dir. Charles P. Kindelberger, U.S.N., Executive Surg. James T. Hanan, U.S.N.R.F., and a competent staff of physicians and nurses. This hospital consists of four wards with a capacity of 120 beds and in emergency could be raised to 140. The service consists of medicine and surgery, genito-urinary, eye, ear, throat, nose, X-ray and pathological, each under a specialist. In fact, the hospital has as fine an equipment as any in the country, as a result of which the camp boasts of a health record to be proud of.

There is a complete water system, both for fire protection and for general use. Steam heat in all buildings is furnished from a central plant. A high pressure plant furnishes all the water. The food is wholesome and thoroughly cooked. In short, young men desiring to enlist in the Naval Reserve to serve their country afloat have every inducement for service. Through the courtesy of Commander Franklin, a representative of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL was invited to make an inspection of the entire camp. The grounds were scrupulously clean, while the interior of mess halls, barracks and other buildings were models of cleanliness. The cooks' galleys were all beautifully kept, and the cooking and dish washing is all done with up-to-date equipment.

Each regiment is organized as a ship's company, the largest averaging about 1,200 men. They are highly intelligent and husky looking lads and will compare with the best in any Navy, and Commander Franklin is justly proud of them. There are men of all professions and trades, and from the musical experts three bands, a drum and bugle corps and an orchestra have been organized. The main band of 120 pieces will be increased to 200, and it would do credit to the Metropolitan Opera House. In fact, the band has already filled a number of important engagements.

So far as possible, regular ship routine is observed and sea terms are used, so that the men will be readily familiar with them when drafted aboard ship. The recruit begins with setting up drills and gradually advances to the school of the squad, manual of arms, care of clothing, sentry duty, knots and splices, various methods of signaling, compass work, small boat work lead and log, gunnery instruction, which includes handling 3-inch field pieces, one-pound rapid fire guns and Colt automatic rifles. There are loading machines used for projectiles of larger caliber, and instruction in the makeup and the use of depth bombs is also given. There is also instruction given aboard the U.S.S. Adams, anchored in the bay, and in patrol boats. Situated on the top of the headquarters building is a bridge which represents, in some detail, a ship's bridge. It has the canvas covered rail for heavy weather, searchlight, ship's bell and radio, and regular watches are kept thereon. Various day and night signals are exchanged with other parts of the station, just as if the signals were between different ships. There is also a signal mast from which day and night signals are shown.

There are recreation halls built by the Y.M.C.A. and the K. of C., and a canteen where luxuries, such as ice cream, can be purchased at bottom prices. Various athletic games are engaged in, songs, movies, religious services, and, in fact, every kind of wholesome recreation. A boxing instructor teaches the manly art and big Joe Cox, the chief master-at-arms, is also a formidable heavyweight boxer, who has put several professionals down and out. There is an inviting ward room for the officers and a cozy club room for the chief petty officers.

The station is divided into two camps; the probation camp and the main camp. The preliminary course consists of three weeks in probation, during which time the recruit learns as much as in peace times would take about three months. After the probationary period if the man is found capable he is transferred to the first or second training regiments, where he undergoes a

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month of intensive training. The routine here is carried out as nearly as possible to duplicate actual life aboard ship, from reveille to taps, and anchor watches are carried on at night the same as aboard ship. At the end of this training period the man is examined, and if they find him to be of petty officer material he is given a station rating accordingly, and assigned to help carry on the instruction of the newcomers. Men who show special fitness and aptness are sent to the officer training school, where after a very thorough course and a final examination, if found fit, they are given commissions as ensigns in the Naval Reserve Force. Other special schools and courses of instruction are the quartermaster's school, radio school and the Winch school.

A word should also be said of the many kind women of the hostess committee, of which Mrs. W. B. Franklin is president, and the National League of Women's Service, whose cake and ice cream the boys enjoy so well on Saturday and Sunday afternoons. Too much praise cannot be given to the various groups of artists who have given entertainments at the camp on many occasions, for the great heartedness of the stage folk is only too well known. Those who have relatives or friends at the camp are permitted to visit them on Saturdays and Sundays. Twenty-five per cent. of the men are granted liberty from the camp on Saturdays.

Rear Admiral Marbury Johnston, U.S.N., who made an inspection of the probation camp on March 9, expressed himself as highly pleased with its condition. Five companies paraded for inspection under Lieutenant Day, and they were a fine looking body of men. The 2d Battalion, under Chief Quartermaster Lungen, had the honor of winning the efficiency pennant for general drills, cleanliness, etc.

PASSED FOR THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

The following candidates, who presented themselves for examination on Feb. 19, 1918, at the various Civil Service points throughout the country have been passed mentally by the Academic Board:

Adamson, G. D.	George, J. D.	Nelson, F. J.
Alexander, W. G.	Glacock, L. J.	Nestor, J. L.
Alford, O. P.	Goodwin, C. F.	North, A. A.
Aegerter, E.	Gordon, N. S.	Oak, H. L.
Arnold, A. D.	Gossett, M. M.	Ochiltree, T. H.
Arroyo, E. B.	Gourse, H. A.	Omohundro, P. S.
Baker, H. D.	Gramling, A. J.	Orford, G. W.
Baker, L. H.	Groseclose, S. K.	O'Sullivan, W.
Beach, H. E.	Grow, B. E.	Palmer, C. A.
Beck, E. F.	Hadley, H. W.	Parker, J. E.
Becker, A. L.	Hahn, W. O.	Parry, H. L.
Berner, G. R., jr.	Haley, I. J.	Patton, H. O.
Bernstein, U. A. P.	Hall, J. N.	Paul, M. R.
Betta, E. R.	Halley, D. McD.	Pederson, N. A.
Blount, O. W.	Hamlin, A. Le R.	Peterson, J. V.
Blue, R. E.	Harding, P. M.	Pew, A. E., jr.
Bowen, O. H.	Hartmann, W. S. S.	Pierrepont, J. J., jr.
Braasch, K. W.	Hendricks, E.	Pieper, C. C.
Breen, H. M.	Herman, F. A.	Price, W. J.
Brewer, J. W., jr.	Hill, T. B.	Pullen, H. F.
Brice, W. E.	Hindensch, R. A.	Quarton, D.
Broda, D. F.	Hofman, B. S.	Quinn, K. M.
Brollier, E. R.	Holcomb, H. L.	Rainey, L.
Brown, O. C.	Hume, J. R.	Read, J. T.
Brown, H. A., jr.	Ingram, H. A.	Redfield, J. M.
Bryan, A. W.	Jackson, M. O.	Reinhardt, J. C., jr.
Burnett, O. J.	Jackson, E. R.	Richards, F. P.
Burris, J. J.	Jacob, E. C.	Richardson, L. L.
Butterfield, H. B.	Jefferson, L. W.	Richey, A., jr.
Calhoun, O. G.	Jennings, W. F.	Ricker, E. K.
Carter, J. H., jr.	Johnson, O. G.	Riddle, F. L.
Carter, R. G.	Johnson, P. C.	Riggs, W. F.
Carter, W. E.	Johnson, R. W.	Ripley, F. D.
Caswell, A. D.	Johnson, R. L.	Riseley, J. P.
Chanler, H. W.	Jones, W. G.	Riste, G. N.
Childs, R. W.	Judge, L. L.	Rosenstein, A. L. R.
Clark, A. D.	Keeth, A. S.	Rothwell, R. B.
Clark, R. B.	Kelly, M. L.	Rousculp, J. A.
Clark, S. R.	Keppel, H. B., jr.	Salter, H. D.
Claxton, R. B., jr.	Kinsloe, G. W.	Schilling, H. W.
Clay, R. G.	Kinsolving, W. C., jr.	Schlichter, O. F.
Coffin, P. R.	Kneeland, O. A.	Schmidt, H. J.
Coil, E. E.	Koller, H.	Schuld, J.
Colby, E. F.	Krecek, J.	Shears, G. C.
Collins, G. J.	Krick, H. D.	Sherer, J. S., jr.
Comys, C. O.	Kurfsa, A. W.	Shimp, S. B.
Converse, F. M.	Leavitt, R. B.	Short, R. J.
Cooke, E.	Leppert, J. H.	Sims, W. J. R.
Courtney, J. S.	Lewis, C. H.	Smith, E. O.
Coward, J. G.	Libenow, L. D.	Smith-Hutton, H. H.
Cox, R. C.	Lindsay, M. M., jr.	Smith, J. A.
Crawford, H. M.	Lowe, R. B.	Snodgrass, C. S.
Crisp, C. F.	Lyon, A. R.	Somer, A. D.
Croce, W. G.	Lynch, E. B.	Sonnenmann, C. E.
Crossgrove, D. R.	McCabe, C. P., jr.	Spiegel, J.
Cruise, E. Q.	McCandless, L. H.	Stephani, J., jr.
Danis, A. L.	McCandless, W. B.	Stephens, J. E., jr.
Darby, J. B.	McCaskill, V. O.	Stirling, S. C.
Daspit, G. D.	McCrea, W. C.	Stuart, L. B.
Davis, E. McO.	McDavid, J. E.	Sutherland, O. R.
Davison, H. C.	McElroy, F. K.	Swett, K. J.
Denaler, E. W., jr.	McHugh, J. M.	Taylor, E. D.
Dickey, C. O.	McMurray, R.	Terrell, W. R.
Dineen, A. F.	McPherson, E. R.	Toomey, H. W.
Doll, R. W.	McVey, J. B.	Trousdale, G. W.
Dombey, R. H.	McWhinnie, C. J.	Tully, W. B.
Downes, C., jr.	Malanaphy, M. J.	Turner, G. R.
Drake, R. E., jr.	Manley, W. G.	Vest, J. P. W.
du Pont, E. F.	Manseau, B. E.	Waldich, J. K.
Ecklund, K. O.	Martin, P. L.	Walker, J. R.
Emmons, E. F.	Martin, W. D., jr.	Wallace, J. R.
Engeman, W. A., jr.	Maurin, R. D.	Waller, H. E.
Erbach, F. R.	Mead, A. R.	Wallis, A. V.
Evans, D. S.	Mee, F. J.	Walsh, H. T.
Fenton, P. M.	Metcalfe, E. C.	Watkins, F. T.
Fitz, G. O. J., jr.	Meyer, F.	Welsh, N. M.
Flood, R. J.	Michaux, W. V.	Whitaker, F. H.
Fly, W. A.	Millard, J. W.	Whitehead, C. P.
Forster, K. L.	Miller, O. R.	Whitgrove, L. D.
Fox, R. W.	Muir, B. K.	Wilkinson, R. S.
Freseman, W. L.	Miner, P. L.	Wimsett, H. A.
Frost, R. F.	Mitchell, J. A.	Wood, C. A.
Frye, H. D.	Mizell, M. H.	Zachary, W. W.
Fulenwider, J. J. B.	Molloy, H. T.	Zayotti, R.
Furlow, C. M., jr.	Moorer, W. D., jr.	Zinn, R. T.
Gardner, E. R.	Morris, F. D.	Zimmerman, W. E.
Garrette, L. M.	Murphy, B. V.	
Garrison, H. C.	Myers, C. W.	

Boxing gloves and bayonets are twin brothers in developing fighting skill, according to Sergt. Samuel Katcher, of the U.S. Marine Corps. Katcher, says a Marine Corps note from Philadelphia, is the lightweight champion of the Marines, and is known to his comrades as "Fighting Sammy." "The blocks, counters and blows of boxing are closely imitated in bayonet fighting," he says. "Trained boxers who are learning to become infantry fighters have remarked the similarity of the butt stroke to the body as a counter for an opponent's high thrust with the bayonet. At the completion of this blow the positions of the bayonet men are identical with those of boxer. Of course the effect of the rifle punch if pushed home means a knockout, if not sure death, to the man who receives it, where a similar blow in boxing would be only an incident of the bout." Katcher participated in several engagements in Nicaragua a few

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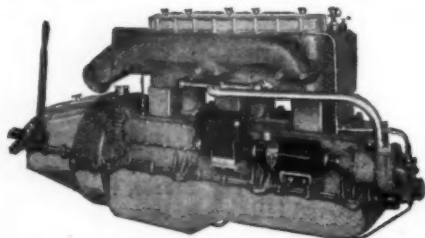
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CANDIDATES FOR WEST POINT.

The following candidates for the West Point entrance examination to be held in March, 1918, were designated last week:

California—Townsend Griffiss, Ocean Boulevard, Coronado; Chester A. Baker, first alternate, Holtville; Hartley Caldwell, second alternate, Chino; Clarence C. Glendennen, competitive, 2906 Pasadena avenue, Los Angeles; Arthur N. Ziegler, competitive, 2201 Pasadena avenue, Long Beach; Charles A. Dodge, competitive, 1901 Ramona avenue, South Pasadena.

Connecticut—Charles Edward Mowry, Middletown; James Vincent Walsh, first alternate, 82 Hubbard street, Middletown.

Georgia—Richard Glen Dowdy, Commerce; Thomas Edwin Binford, first alternate, Milledgeville.

Iowa—David Walker Warfel, Washington; Robert Louis Ekins, first alternate, Fort Madison.

Kentucky—Claude B. McCarty, first alternate, 428 Harahan Boulevard, Paducah.

Massachusetts—John Thomas Lynch, 32 Blake street, Matapan; Nelson H. Small, first alternate, 150 Hollis street, Braintree; Charles W. Hedges, second alternate, 256 Prospect avenue, Wollaston.

Michigan—Harry A. Bray, second alternate, Calumet.

Minnesota—Charles Hummer, competitive, 4143 Thirty-ninth avenue, South Minneapolis; Karl Henry Verdelin, competitive, 339 East Thirty-third street, Minneapolis; Arthur B. Winn, competitive, 3200 Humboldt avenue, South Minneapolis.

New Jersey—J. Lynnewood Dixon, competitive, 3 Regnill avenue, Haddonfield; Allen D. Raymond, jr., competitive, Salem.

New Mexico—Benjamin J. Melton, second alternate, Clayton; Robert A. McKinney, second alternate, Roswell.

New York—John J. McFarlin, 103 Scio street, Rochester; Robert B. Spencer, first alternate, c/o Fidelity Trust Co., Rochester; Francis M. Roberts, second alternate, c/o North East Electric Co., Rochester; William H. Mears, second alternate, 406 Monroe street, Brooklyn; James G. Collins, jr., 175 East 116th street, New York; Albert Benjamin Kurtz, 25 East 109th street, New York; George B. Robinson, first alternate, 1584 Lexington avenue, New York; Jacob Gussak, second alternate, 310 East 103d street, New York; George Crowley, second alternate, 202 East Sixty-eighth street, New York; William J. Richman, first alternate, 1853 Broadway, New York.

Ohio—Maurice E. Ernst, first alternate, 4602 Ward street, Madisonville, Cincinnati; Donald F. Baker, second alternate, 3042 Cleinview avenue, Cincinnati.

Pennsylvania—Charles Russell Bradenburgh, 814 Corinthian avenue, Philadelphia; Lyman L. Lemnitzer, first alternate, Honesdale; George H. Koehler, second alternate, Honesdale.

South Carolina—Johnson Hagood, Barnwell; Charley M. R. Bull, first alternate, R. No. 1, Dalzell; John B. Cornwell, second alternate, 153 Pinckney street, Chester.

Texas—John M. Johnson, San Marcos.

Virginia—Nathaniel Lancaster, jr., Ashland; James Arnold Sloan, first alternate, 104 North Boulevard, Richmond; Robert Emmett Joseph, second alternate, 2212 Hanover avenue, Richmond; Allen F. Hutcheson, R.F.D. No. 3, Boydton; Joseph Y. Gayle, first alternate, R.F.D. No. 1, Petersburg; H. W. West, second alternate, Waverly.

West Virginia—Harry Caleb Parker, 503 Fifth avenue, Huntington.

HONOR SCHOOLS.

College of St. Thomas, St. Paul, Minn.—Francis J. Starr, 1504 Selby avenue, St. Paul, Minn.

NATIONAL GUARD.

Indiana—Sergt. Robinson Hichock, Co. F, 152d Inf., Camp Shelby, Hattiesburg, Miss.

PASSENGERS ON THE PACIFIC.

Following is a list of passengers on a recent sailing for Pacific stations:

First class for Honolulu—Major G. J. Oden, 4th Cav.; Capt. J. M. Evans, C.A.C., and wife; Capt. H. M. Wallace, C.A.R.C.; Capt. F. B. Caldwell, C.A.R.C., and wife; 1st Lieut. E. A. Willford, C.A.R.C., and wife; 1st Lieut. H. T. Mather, C.A.R.C., and wife; 2d Lieut. W. D. Armstrong, 25th Inf., wife and infant; 2d Lieut. F. Baker, 25th Inf.; 3d Lieut. C. F. Baird, jr., 2d Inf.; 2d Lieut. F. A. Brawner, 3d Inf.; 2d Lieut. D. W. Campbell, 1st Inf.; 2d Lieut. L. D. Carter, 2d Inf.; 2d Lieut. E. H. Dove and wife, 1st Inf.; 2d Lieut. I. H. Eichenberger, 1st Inf.; 2d Lieut. F. D. Heastand, 25th Inf.; 2d Lieut. R. E. Ireland, 4th Cav.; 2d Lieut. G. R. Kyle, 2d Inf.; 2d Lieut. R. D. MacAyeal, 25th Inf.; 2d Lieut. F. Y. Magill, 4th Cav.; 2d Lieut. G. H. Molony, 25th Inf.; 2d Lieut. W. A. O'Shea, 1st Inf.; 2d Lieut. H. B. Quier and U. J. Raimalter, 25th Inf.; 2d Lieut. E. J. Rasmussen, 4th Cav.; 2d Lieut. J. Reynolds, 25th Inf.; 2d Lieut. J. R. Rooney, jr., 1st Inf.; 2d Lieut. H. R. Schultheis, 2d Inf.; 2d Lieut. W. C. Scott, 4th Cav.; 2d Lieut. P. C. Soutar, 25th Inf.; 2d Lieut. M. L. Stockton, jr., 4th Cav.; 2d Lieut. H. W. Tarkinton, 1st Inf.; 2d Lieut. C. H. Turner, 2d Inf.; 2d Lieut. A. W. Wilson, 4th Cav.; 2d Lieut. M. Wright, jr., 2d Inf.; Misses F. Ede and A. L. Klaiber, nurses, A.N.C.; Mrs. W. E. R. Covell and mother, family of Major Covell; Mrs. C. Poor, wife of 3d Asst. Engr. Poor; D. H. MacAdam, postmaster, Honolulu, wife and son; Paul Cuerton, machinist, U.S.N., and wife; A. W. Hansen, Food Commissioner and Analyst; Henry Caldwell, electrical assistant, Signal Service, wife and child.

First class for Manila—Col. T. P. Kane, U.S.M.C., and wife; Lieut. Col. R. R. Nix, Ord. Dept., wife, two children and sister-in-law, Miss A. Machea; Major P. E. Chamberlain, U.S.M.C., and wife; Major A. E. Randall, U.S.M.C.; Capt. O. G. Jones, C.A.R.C., and wife; Capt. C. F. Maguire, C.A.C., and wife; Capt. E. A. Lynn, C.A.C., and wife, 1st Lieut. O. T. Alden, P.S., and wife; 1st Lieut. P. E. Shearer, P.S., and wife; 1st Lieut. D. Bell, Field Art., wife, two children and sister, Miss F. E. Bell; Asst. Surg. G. W. Millett, U.S.N., and wife; 1st Lieut. J. H. Kirk, S.R.C.; 1st Lieut. G. Wirth, S.R.C.; 2d Lieut. C. A. Pivorette, P.S., and wife; 2d Lieut. C. S. Grove, U.S.M.C.; Mrs. C. A. W. Dawson, wife captain C.A.C.; Mrs. J. L. Desch, daughter and father, W. B. Menzie, family lieut. E.R.C.; Mrs. Herman Bauchot, wife ensign, U.S.N.; Mrs. B. Eisenberg, wife second lieut. C.A.C., N.A.; Capt. M. P. Alger, Phil. Const., and wife; Miss Elizabeth Wrentmore, Dtr. Dean College Engr., P.I.; Mrs. Ruth D. Bender, fiancée Lieut. Tuttenerr, P.S.; Miss Ethelma Jonasson, fiancée Capt. P. W. Kenny, Q.M.R.C.; Master Mechanic W. C. Dupre, Navy, and wife; Mrs. F. G. Abry and three children, family insular employee; A. C. Gonzales, A. P. Racelis, insular employee; Mrs. O. J. Phillips, wife paymaster U.S.N.; Mrs. V. Helgas, wife lieut. U.S.H.R.F.; Miss H. Goldsmith, nurse A.N.C.; Miss Daisy P. Jones, nurse A.N.C.

Second-class for Honolulu: Mrs. O. Webster and daughter, family Sergt. Band, 4th Cav.; Mrs. W. Waller, wife cook Sup.

Co. 1st Inf.; Mrs. R. W. Ellis, wife electrician radio, U.S.N.; Mrs. K. Lightner, mother, Yeomen, U.S.N.

Second-class to Manila: Bsn. Sergt. Major T. K. Prentiss, U.S.A., ret.; 1st Sergt. H. Woodville, U.S.A., ret.; Mrs. B. Cooper, fiancée Sergt. C. O. Hoffman, Q.M.C.; Mrs. L. H. Hammond, wife band leader, 9th Cav.; Mrs. B. Williams, wife sergt. bugler, 9th Cav.; Mrs. F. Guyette, wife of Recruit Guyette; Mrs. W. M. McElhannon, wife of recruit, Inf.; three chief petty officers, U.S.N.

THE ARMY EMERGENCY COMMITTEE.

COMFORTS FOR THE SOLDIER.

A short time ago quite an interesting little ceremony took place at Fort Myer, Va. The Army Emergency Committee, formed for the duration of the war and devoting itself to helping to provide the soldiers in the camps of the United States with knitted garments, has numerous branches, each with its activities directed to a special arm of the Service. Upon this occasion the Cavalry Branch, with the generous assistance of the Red Cross, presented a complete set, consisting of sweater, helmet, scarf, wristlets and two pairs of socks, to each of the 445 men of the 1st Squadron, 2d Cavalry. The squadron was assembled in the ball room of the Administration Building, where a committee—Mrs. Charles C. Walcutt, jr. (chairman), Mrs. J. T. Crabbs, Mrs. Elvin R. Heiberg, Mrs. A. G. Lott, Mrs. A. L. Saxton, Mrs. George Wight and Mrs. William Kelly—representing the branch, met them. Major Alexander L. James, jr., commanding, made a short address, in which he said in part:

"I do not wish to make a set speech to you men, but I do want to talk to you a few minutes to tell why you are here. These piles of knitted garments tell a part of the story, but only a part. The articles you see here were procured from two sources—the Red Cross and the Cavalry Branch of the Army Emergency Committee. The first named organization is well known to you by the wonderful work it is doing and has done. Of the latter organization I wish to tell you more.

"The Army Emergency Committee is composed of Army Women who have become associated for the purpose of ministering to the comfort and well-being of the men of the Regular Army. What you see here today is concrete evidence of how practical and efficient their work is. Some of these garments were actually made by the members of that committee and the remainder were secured from the Red Cross through their instrumentality.

"During times of peace the civilian population has been too much concerned with other matters to pay much attention to the Army. They have taken us as a matter of course and have let us alone. Now that war is upon us, every one is interested in the Army and every one is doing something for the welfare of the men. All honor to them! I do not wish to detract one iota from the praise that is due them. But what I do wish to impress upon you is that interest in the welfare of the enlisted men is no new thing for the 'Army Woman.' To those of you who are old in the Service that needs no explanation. You know that in the past wherever the flag has flown, whether in Cuba, Porto Rico, Panama, Hawaii, Alaska, China, or the Philippines, there has been the 'Army Woman' lending her refining influence and doing everything possible to make life more livable for all of us. In the present great war, the only reason that the 'Army Woman' is not 'Over There' is because she is not permitted to go. Were it left to her choice, she would be behind the lines in France to-day, doing everything possible for your comfort and welfare.

"I want you to think of these articles as more than mere comfort-giving garments. They are the contribution of people who must stay at home, and you should treasure them as a connecting link between those who go and those who stay behind. After all, it is much easier to go than to stay at home and have those who are dear to you go to the front. Although this war is no laughing matter, it is the habit of men to take those things with a smile. In spite of the hardships, disease and death itself, you know and I know that those of us who come through it will have had a great time.

"These articles were made by people from all over the nation. In glancing over some of the cards, I noticed a pair of socks made by a Confederate veteran over eighty years old; another by a blind girl; still another by an old lady of seventy-seven years. I want you to think of all the love and patriotism knitted into every stitch of these garments, and I know that you will cherish them."

After which each man was personally presented by the members of the committee with a set of garments as described above, accompanied by a hearty Godspeed. It was impressive, a mixture of sadness and pleasure, that makes for the good of all.

OFFICERS' QUARTERS IN NEW YORK CITY.

The dearth of suitable officers' quarters in New York city and Hoboken, and the difficulty of securing adequate apartments for officers' families in the same district, has compelled the New York War Camp Community Service to undertake the work of finding these for officers assigned to duty in that city or passing through the Port of Embarkation, although such work is not strictly within the scope of the organization's activities. Seven hundred Army officers and forty stenographers arrived in New York and Hoboken for long or short periods of residence, during the first week of March, and the problem of caring for them has been most acute. The Grand Hotel, Hoboken, taken over by the New York War Camp Community Service some weeks ago, has been filled to overflowing. A room as soon as vacated is snapped up at once on the principle of "first come, first served."

The situation in New York is hardly less difficult though for vastly different reason. Suitable accommodations for officers' families are too often a strain upon the officers' resources as New York rentals go. A case in point is that of a Navy officer ordered to New York after three and a half years of sea duty. His family is in Washington, but he has had no opportunity to visit them for he has been on duty twenty hours every day since arriving nearly two weeks ago. With no time to devote to looking for a home for his family and with only his pay resources to draw on, he asked the Camp Community Service to assist him. The service is now making a personal search and is also advertising for a suitable apartment. Meanwhile the officer and his family are practically no nearer together than when he was on duty on the Alaskan station. While organized to concern itself in the welfare of the enlisted man exclusively, the service has virtually been compelled to



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find quarters for officers. In answer to the need placed before it the Columbia University Club has set apart virtually two whole floors of its new house at No. 4 West Forty-third street, officers being received as paying guests upon receipt of a card from the New York War Camp Community Service. The Paul Jones Club, recently opened in the Eno House at 24 West Fifty-seventh street, will in a short time open quarters in which thirty officers can be accommodated every night.

A GENERAL UPTON MEMORIAL.

With a view to perpetuating the memory of Major Gen. Emory Upton, U.S.A., for whom the camp at Yaphank, N.Y., is named, a plan is announced by the American Seamen's Friend Society, 76 Wall street, New York city. The society is aiming to raise a fund to insure the presentation of Bibles to Annapolis midshipmen as they are graduated. For more than forty years it has been the custom of this society to present Bibles to the Annapolis graduates, but the increasingly large classes have made this a considerable drain on the society's finances. It is estimated that a fund of \$25,000 would be needed to meet the increasingly large demands.

General Upton's connection with the fund comes through the establishment of a fund of this character by his wife's family for the presentation of Bibles and other books to the cadets of West Point while the General was commandant there in 1872. Two years later the midshipmen at the Naval Academy were included in the benefit of this fund. Regarding the importance of such a memorial fund, Dr. George Sidney Webster, secretary of the society, says: "In these days, when our attention is called to the moral and spiritual need of the men who are 'our first line of defense,' this splendid memorial fund should certainly be maintained. General Upton's wife had the reputation of being a very devout Christian woman, and the interest in the defenders of her country was inspired by her strong religious faith. Her family continued their interest in the presentation of Bibles to the midshipmen until recent years. However, the income of the funds has been insufficient to meet the demands upon it for several years. It is hoped that the spirit in which the founders of this fund lived and

worked will inspire other friends to carry on and perpetuate their noble purpose."

KNITTING FOR THE SERVICES.

Mrs. E. B. Babbitt, who is chairman of "The Knitters of the Highlands Auxiliary" in Washington, has recently made report of the work of that organization from March 8, 1917, to March 5, 1918, showing the untiring work carried on during the year. "The first meeting for work began with six members," the report says. "We had no needles, no cotton, no wool, no rules for knitting and no money. We borrowed \$6 from the fund accruing from initiations and on March 12, just four days later, we turned in to the Red cross our first completed work. Since then we have turned in: 1,401 sweaters; 258 mufflers; 987 pairs socks; 132 pairs bed socks; 306 helmets; 582 caps; 715 wash cloths; 16 chin bands; 106 eye bands; 190 surgical sponges; 742 wristlets; 9 ear muffs; total 5,444.

"These 5,444 articles have been issued to practically all branches of the Service, as well as to the Red Cross—to Engineers, Ordnance, Medical Corps, Aviation, Artillery, Infantry, Cavalry and Quartermaster Corps; to officers and enlisted men of both the Regular Army and the National Army. Many have been distributed at the Port of Embarkation and many have gone to the various camps throughout the country.

"Since we borrowed the \$6 we have drawn nothing from either the auxiliary or the Red Cross, but have been maintained entirely by voluntary gifts. We buy all our own wool, save in two instances, when it came as a gift, and we deal directly with the manufacturers. Our work is now far-reaching. During the past month we issued wool to and received returns from regions as remote as California and Florida, while nearer sections of the country also sent in their quota. Gifts in cash received amount to \$3,531.70 and our expenses (which are light) and purchases of wool amount to \$2,584.04. Messages have been received thanking the knitters for the woolen garments that are keeping them warm. Sergeant Day writes from France to our Detroit branch that he and his fifty men of the Hospital Corps (all of whom we equipped last October) landed safely after a

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THE CANTONMENT DIVISION.

The activities of the Cantonment Division of the Quartermaster Corps will exceed those of last year and the expenditures will probably reach \$400,000,000 during the year 1918, according to an announcement made on March 12 by Major W. A. Starrett, Chief of the Emergency Construction Division of the War Industries Board of the Council of National Defense. He explained that the cantonments themselves were complete and the division would have charge of the construction of the storage construction plans which are to provide terminals at six of the important Atlantic ports. Some of these terminal storage plants are well under way, but at other points the construction has just been started, and of the sum to be expended at least \$100,000,000 was to be devoted to the completion of plans which were started in 1917. Approximately \$100,000,000 is to be spent for the construction of quartermaster storehouses at thirty-one points in the interior of the country where supplies can be accumulated for shipment to the terminals at the seacoast.

The cantonment division has no function in connection with the construction of any storage plants or any other buildings in France as that is directly under the control and direction of the commanding officer of the Expeditionary Forces. Major Starrett explained that it was the purpose of the division to distribute the work under the 1918 program as equitably as possible among the contracting firms of the United States in order to keep the contracting industry alive, but the profit on the contracts would be regulated in such a way as to protect the interest of the Government and prevent the making of more than a reasonable profit by the contractor.

Other large items include approximately \$61,000,000 which is to be used for the construction of powder and gas making plants, plans for which were recently announced. The program, however, contemplates the construction of additional plants to those mentioned in that announcement. The Signal Corps aviation fields and cantonments will require approximately \$50,000,000, and the sites of a number of these cantonments have been announced while others remain to be decided upon in the near future when the recommendations of the General Staff and the Signal Corps are acted upon by the Secretary of War.

WAR RISK INSURANCE REQUIREMENTS.

An officer on duty at the War Department writes: "It has fallen to my lot to assist the widow of an officer in the preparation of her papers to be filed with the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, and I thought possibly a statement of the requirements might be of interest as well as assistance. Some of the requirements on the forms are such that I have experienced difficulty in getting the data. I believe what follows might cover the points I have in mind."

War risk insurance and compensation:

The official address of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance is care of Treasury Department, Washington, D.C. The papers to be filed by the claimant are as follows:

1. Affidavit of beneficiary, Form 514, requiring data as to the relationship of the beneficiary as well as the names and ages of all other relatives within the permitted class. This affidavit must be sworn to by the claimant, and signed by two witnesses who know the person making claim for insurance.

The claim for compensation for death is made on Form 27 and requires information concerning the deceased, including the following, which the beneficiary might have difficulty in procuring: height, complexion, color of eyes, color of hair, identifying scars or marks, place of birth, full name of deceased's mother, and her financial condition.

3. A certified copy of the church record is required to show the marriage of the deceased.

4. The ages of children must be shown by certified copies of published records of birth or verified copies of church records of baptisms.

5. Affidavits of two persons must be filed showing that the children of the widow described in the claim are living, and that the widow has not remarried.

"It behooves each military and naval man to get his house in order," adds our correspondent. "Much anguish and expense would be saved if the data required above were filed with the official papers of each military or naval man. In the March number of the American Magazine there is a splendid article by Mr. M. T. Herrick, of Ohio, covering the subject of wills, trusts, and benefits. In this article it is advocated that each person should make a will in proper form in order that the estate might not suffer loss by reason of the attendant legal fees and the delays incident to the administration of the estate."

It has been called to the attention of the Treasury Department that loan sharks are operating in National Army and National Guard camps, and directing their attention especially toward loans on Liberty bonds, from fifty to seventy-five dollars being made on one hundred dollar bonds, at rates as high as ten per cent. The War Department in a communication to commanders of camps and cantonments says: "Enlisted men should be protected at all hazards against those who either misinform or otherwise take advantage of them with respect to their Government bonds. Reputable banks will give market price for bonds, and should loan on them at reasonable rates. Open market quotations for the bonds carry only a slight discount. This notice should be read to all commands and posted in conspicuous places in camps and posts."

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PUBLICATION OF CASUALTY LISTS.

In response to a protest made by the French government against the publication in the United States of data regarding American soldiers killed or wounded in France in the form in which it was given to the press, General John J. Pershing, U.S.A., sent a cablegram to the War Department last week urging that the casualty lists be no longer made public in that form. Acting on his recommendation the General Staff decided to make public only the names of individual soldiers appearing on the lists under the head of killed or wounded in action, etc., withholding information as to where the man died, what unit he belonged to, specific cause of death, and when and where the action took place. The first public notification as to this change came in the form of a note to the Washington correspondents from the Committee on Public Information on March 8, which read: "Hereafter the Committee on Public Information will not issue casualty lists. Correspondents, editors, and the public should apply in the future directly to the War Department for all information concerning casualties." The announcement indicated a difference of opinion between the committee and the War Department, the committee holding that the lists were useless or a cause of anxiety to the public without the more complete information and that therefore it would not handle them.

In spite of the fact that Major Gen. Peyton C. March, Acting Chief of Staff, explained to the correspondents the true reason for the decision of the General Staff in this matter, i.e., that it was at the request of General Pershing, the newspapers and certain members of Congress have raised a considerable agitation over the new rule and in some cases have misstated the facts in the case. For example, a New York paper began its story of this new ruling with the statement: "The American people hereafter are denied all detailed information in casualty lists from the American front in France." In view of the fact that the War Department now, as always, informs the next of kin of all men in the Service with the utmost promptitude of their death when such occurs the above statement is a dangerous half-truth for it does not recognize the fact that news of this kind is sent by the War Department to the people most concerned as soon as it is humanly possible and more quickly than any news agency ever does it. In an editorial on this subject a Boston paper says: "If it does not help the enemy to know the home address of a British Tommy or a French poilu, why should it help him to know the town or State and next of kin of a Yankee who lies anywhere along the American front that stretches from Manila to Lorraine?" This is characteristic of the newspaper view of the matter, the reiteration of the statement that France and Great Britain publish the home addresses of their men who are killed at the front. The French government has printed no casualty lists since the war began and all that Great Britain does in this matter is to print the names of the men with their regiment or arm of service but without home address or date or place as to where a casualty occurred. A typical instance of the manner in which military news might be revealed through the publication of the lists in the way now abandoned was illustrated recently in the case of the New York city daily papers which announced to the extent of a column or more of "details" that the old 69th Regiment of the New York National Guard was fighting on the French front, drawing this inference from

the published fact in a casualty list that a man in the list of wounded was in the 165th Regiment (the former 69th). Permission to publish the fact was first obtained from the War Department, to be sure, and this was good journalism, but good journalism does not always harmonize with the needs of the military establishment in war times. An enemy spy would be equally quick to draw a like inference from a full casualty list, and would not ask the War Department's permission before making use of it.

The chief argument advanced against the publication of the names only, without further identification, is that when the name of John Smith, for example, is published in a casualty list the friends and relatives of every John Smith, instead of only one John Smith, suffer bitter anxiety until later information identifies the particular man who has been killed or injured. Even granting this, temporary anxiety for some may be better than permanent anguish for others, when the full and immediate identification of John Smith and the unit to which he belongs gives information to the enemy that leads to further casualties among our men.

Military reasons and justice to our Allies prompted the change in the method of giving out casualty lists for publication. Several Congressmen who consistently seek some ground upon which to criticize the War Department have threatened to make trouble for the officers responsible for the change, despite the fact that the present methods is in accord with General Pershing's recommendation. Ever since General Pershing was placed in command of the American Expeditionary Forces it has been the rule of the War Department to comply with his recommendations, for it has been accepted that he is on the ground in France, and he is best qualified to judge in matters affecting that field. It was his conviction that the publishing of details about casualties at this particular time was the means of furnishing the enemy with information of great military value. General March called attention to the French system under which relatives of men killed or wounded were notified through the mayor of the town in which the soldier's relatives lived and no further publication is made; and he told the representatives of the press it was their duty to support General Pershing loyally in this as they had done in other matters. The request was reasonable, he added.

HASTENING TROOPS ABROAD.

Major Gen. Peyton C. March, Acting Chief of Staff, stated on March 12 that it was the policy of the War Department to send troops to France just as rapidly as possible and it was his intention to speed matters of that kind "up to the limit." He said that the divisions of the National Guard and the National Army would be sent forward just as fast as the ships could carry them, but he proposed to inspect every division before it was sent overseas. No matter how perfect the training given them in this country, it was necessary, he added, that they should go through the final training in France before they will be sent to the front lines.

According to unofficial report at the War Department it is believed that changes in the commanding officers of divisions additional to those announced this week, noted on another page, will be made prior to the embarkation of some of the divisions. The changes in general officers which have been announced are part of the plan of the department to avoid sending any officer overseas who is not in the best of physical condition and hereafter no general officers will be sent abroad for the command of troops who has not passed the rigid physical examination which has been prescribed. During the early months of the participation of the United States in the war a number of general officers were sent abroad who were not subjected to the physical examination prior to their embarkation. It was deemed advisable to send a number of them back to the United States after they were examined in France, and it was necessary to fill their places. Only recently the War Department decided that it was advisable to return these officers to their former grade in the Regular Service. The reduction from the National Army grade was brought about through the necessity for an increased number of major generals to command the largely increased force the United States has and expects to have in France within a short time. It is not expected that any of the general officers who have been returned to their grade in the Regular Army will ask for retirement, and it is understood that the physical defects which were responsible for their return to the United States is in no case such as to demand their immediate retirement from service such as they will be assigned in this country.

THE ARMY OFFICER IN WASHINGTON.

In view of recent publications to the effect that the War Department "in order to discount anticipated public criticism" contemplates a decided reduction in the number of Army officers stationed in the city of Washington it is but just and fair to the officers who are on duty at Washington to state that the great majority of officers who have been detailed for duty there would be gratified to receive orders to duty in the field with troops. Desk duty is irksome to the officer who enjoys better health and spirits in the open and in the field work of his profession. The critics do not realize that the presence of many of these officers in Washington is but a part of the training which will better qualify them for the service they will be called to perform later in the field and at the front. A num-

ber will of necessity be called upon in the field to perform part of the work of Army administration and the routine of the Department supplies this element better than any other class of service.

There is no suggestion by any one that the officers who are on duty in Washington do not work. There is no class of Government employees who observe longer hours than the officers on duty in the War Department and its branches at Washington. There is no eight-hour day for the Army officer. Civilian clerks are very particular regarding that limit for a day's work, but the Army officer in any of the sections at Washington is, as a rule, the first person in the section to arrive at his desk and the last to leave in the evening. Large numbers of officers who are expert in certain lines have been assembled near the War Department in order that the vast work of whipping our greatly increased Army into shape may be successfully carried on. Washington is the place where every large activity in behalf of the whole Army must be initiated and mapped out. Some of the critics do not realize the increased size of the Army and because they see a larger number of officers located in Washington they jump to the conclusion that there are too many officers there. The critics are not the men who know of the increased amount of expert work that must be done in every branch of the Service. They lose sight of the brain work required to carry out the Ordnance program and the increased requirements of the Quartermaster Corps. There is no individual in Washington at the present busy time who is working harder to win this war than the Army officer who sits at a desk and who sits at a desk because he has been ordered to that duty.

The negotiations between the United States and Spain for the conclusion of a commercial agreement have been brought to a successful conclusion. The War Trade Board has received word from Ambassador Willard that ratifications of the new agreement, which had been delayed a few days on account of the changes in the Spanish cabinet, were interchanged in Madrid on March 7. Under the agreement Spain permits free export to the Allies of pyrites, minerals and manufactured wool, a concession of decided value to the Entente Powers, and the export to the extent permitted by home requirements of various other commodities, in addition to the specific licensing of the supplies required by General Pershing. In return the United States assures to Spain its necessary supplies of cotton and petroleum, the amount of the monthly export of these commodities being fixed in the agreement at a figure which will cover the genuine Spanish requirements, but bar the possibility of German agents in Spain secretly buying up and hoarding a stock of cotton against the time of the conclusion of peace. Spain is granted other supplies to the extent that they can be spared after satisfying home requirements in the United States, and providing for the needs of its associates in the war. As has already been stated special concessions have been made in regard to locomotives and railway material, which are required to increase the carrying capacity of the Spanish railway system—a measure of decided importance to America and its associates which are drawing supplies from Spanish territory.

We publish on page 1075 an interesting communication from Brig. Gen. R. C. Van Vliet, N.A., on the fine shooting powers of the new U.S. Enfield rifle. General Van Vliet's experience with the new weapon should certainly inspire confidence in all who are to use it on the battle front. He is one of the best authorities on rifle shooting in the Army and an officer of tried experience with troops in battle. Nearly all of his forty-two years of service in the Regular Army has been with troops. In the early eighties he was a member of eight department and division Army and Hilton Trophy rifle teams, and was named in the first order designating "distinguished marksmen" in the Army. All his early service was on the frontier in Texas, New Mexico and Indian Territory. Colonel Van Vliet was wounded at the battle of Santiago in 1898, and since then has performed foreign service in Cuba, Philippines, Hawaiian Islands and Alaska, and has served on the Mexican border. He is at present on duty with the 87th Division, National Army, at Camp Pike, Little Rock, Ark. He served continuously for thirty-four years in the 10th Infantry.

A dispatch published by the Japanese press on March 2, relating to the situation in Russia, is translated for us by a correspondent familiar with the Japanese language, who adds that it is significant in that it was in the nature of a discussion between the Japanese government and its own people, with no reference to its influencing or being reviewed by an occidental public. The dispatch said: "The situation in Siberia seems to be imminent due to the presence of an overwhelming number of German prisoners from the Galician front. The German advance to the Pacific must be checked. There is no doubt that the Germans are scheming to organize Russian troops in Siberia that they might cause disturbance in Mongolia, Chinese Turkistan, Afghanistan, and might at any moment threaten India. The situation is graver than is recognized by the majority of people. If the Germans threaten the northern border of India the British Empire might be in danger. In view of the present situation Japan's responsibility becomes heavier every day."

The weekly review of the military operations abroad that has been issued by Secretary of War Baker for some months comes with the authorization of the War Department beginning with the review of the week ending March 9, this change being brought about, of course, by the absence of Mr. Baker in France. The review says, in part: "In spite of the fact that 120,000 square miles of Russian territory have been invaded during the past three weeks and the enemy now is sweeping forward into the heart of Russia and has reached a point with seventy miles of the capital, nevertheless, the center of gravity of the war remains in the West. The Germans have for the past three and a half years done all in their power to upset the center of gravity and shift it eastward. This explains the successive blows struck in Russia and later in the Italian theater. Notwithstanding the diversions of the minor campaigns in Mesopotamia, Palestine and the Balkan front, the key positions of the war are France and Flanders. Here the strategic situation remains relatively constant. Nothing in the situation should lead us to estimate that the Germans have abandoned their plans of a major offensive in the West. Considering tactical dispositions, we note that the enemy has developed two principal axes of activity, the one pivoting on Rheims, the other in Alsace in front of Lunerville. The Allies, while assuming an alert defensive, are resting content with allowing the enemy to break the strength of his assaults against their impregnable line. Our own forces have been constantly engaged. The scope of their activities is being daily extended. The number of our detachments in the line is increasing. We now have troops in the trenches at four separate points. In our Toul sector the Germans are carrying on extensive preparations, continuing to bring up fresh units, and accumulating material, apparently with a view to undertaking more extensive operations." In its summary of conditions in Asiatic Russia the review contains this one reference to Americans being in that part of the world's battlefields: "A detachment of American Engineers is en route for Harbin."

Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo has authorized the U.S. Public Health Service to make an investigation for the purpose of improving methods for the prevention and control of communicable diseases, especially near the Army cantonments. The study, which will be commenced immediately, will involve both field and laboratory work and the special facilities at the United States Hygienic Laboratory at Washington will be utilized. The work will relate largely to the standardization and preparation of sera. The first serum to be studied will be that used in cerebro-spinal meningitis. The prevalence of this disease at this time and the fact that this serum has been found to be the most effective treatment for the disease show the importance of such a study. In the present war the American soldiers have remained practically free from typhoid fever because of the use of anti-typhoid vaccine. It has also been used with great success by the Public Health Service in sanitary areas adjoining military and naval reservations for the purpose of protecting the civil populations and the troops. The meningitis serum is generally used only to cure that disease; but, when so used, it is capable of doing much toward reducing the prevalence of meningitis. The Public Health Service will endeavor to find methods for securing a more reliable serum for meningitis and will then, through its control over the sale of these products in interstate traffic, see that these methods are used. It is expected that some improvements will also be made in the case of sera used in the prevention and cure of other communicable diseases.

In February seventeen steel merchant vessels of 120,700 tons were completed and put into service in the United States, according to a statement issued by the Shipping Board on March 9. The total was nearly twice that of January, admittedly a bad month, when only nine vessels, with a tonnage of 79,541, were delivered. March deliveries at the present rate are expected to reach twenty-three vessels of 188,275 tons. Launchings have more than kept pace with deliveries, sixteen ships of 112,500 tons having been put overboard in January and fifteen of 77,900 tons were launched in February. During March it is expected that thirty-five vessels, with a tonnage of 220,591, will be sent down the ways. Of the vessels completed in February, fifteen were cargo carriers, one was a tanker and one a collier. The March schedule calls for the delivery of fourteen cargo vessels, seven tankers and two colliers.

A National Guard correspondent who apparently carries a chip on his shoulder inquires why we use the heading "National Army and Guard Notes" making the gratuitous assumption, apparently, that the order of their naming involves a question of precedence and a slight to the National Guard. He adds that "the law of the land recognizes the National Guard prior to the National Army." It is hardly necessary to state that this is a question of the difficulties of condensation for the limited space of a heading and not one of precedence. If the heading read "National Guard and Army Notes" it might indicate that the notes were of the Regular rather than the National Army. The items are of course brought together merely for the convenience of our readers, who are apt to look first for news of their particular friends.

A man enrolls as an enlisted man in the Naval Reserve Force and is credited as such with a uniform gratuity, and is thereafter promoted and enrolled as a commissioned officer in such Reserve Force, to serve as such for the unexpired portion of his enlistment. He is not entitled, the Comptroller decides, upon reporting thereafter for active duty in time of war or national emergency, to be credited with uniform gratuity of \$150 in addition to the uniform gratuity previously credited him as an enlisted man, but only to the difference between said amounts.

Secretary Daniels announced on March 9 that the order establishing a five-mile prohibition zone around certain naval stations will take effect Saturday, March 16, at four p.m. This new regulation, which is G.O. No. 373, Navy Dept., bearing date of March 5, was printed in full in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, page 1048, issue of March 9.

MUNITION DISTRICTS ESTABLISHED.

The War Department issued on March 10 the following statement: In order to bring about decentralization and closer contact with manufacturers of war munitions, Brig. Gen. Charles B. Wheeler, Acting Chief of the Ordnance Department, has divided the country into munition districts with headquarters for the different zones at Pittsburgh, Pa.; Cleveland, Ohio; Rochester, N.Y.; Boston, Mass.; New Haven, Conn.; Detroit, Mich.; Cincinnati, Ohio; Chicago, Ill.; New York city and Philadelphia. In each of the cities where a district office is to be established one of the leading business executives has been selected to be district chief of the production division of the Ordnance Department.

At the head of the Pittsburgh office, the production division will have Ralph M. Dravo, a member of the firm of Dravo Brothers, steel constructors. For the other district offices the following appointments have been made: Cleveland district, Samuel Scovil, who resigned as president of the Cleveland Illuminating Company to take the position; Rochester district, F. S. Noble, one of the chief executives of the Eastman Kodak Co.; Boston district, Levi H. Greenwood, of the Wakefield Rattan Co.; New Haven district, Waldo C. Bryant, president of the Bryant Electric Co., of Bridgeport, Conn.; Detroit district, Fred J. Robinson, president of the Lowrie and Robinson Lumber Co.; Cincinnati district, Charles L. Harrison, of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce; Chicago district, E. A. Russell, vice president of the Otis Elevator Co.; New York district, Samuel G. Allen, chairman of the Lima Locomotive Works; Philadelphia district, John C. Jones, of the Harrison Safety Boiler Works.

Col. Guy E. Tripp, of New York, formerly chairman of the Westinghouse Co. and now chief of the production division of the Ordnance Department, worked out the details of the plan for decentralization and closer contact with the manufacturing districts. Brig. Gen. W. S. Peirce, U.S.A., head of the bureau in which is the finance division of the Ordnance Department, and Col. B. W. Dunn, N.A., head of the inspection division, have arranged to follow the same decentralization plan and will have their field forces in the same district headquarters as the production division. Col. Samuel McRoberts, formerly vice president and executive manager of the National City Bank, who has been at the head of the procurement division of the Ordnance Department for some time, will co-operate with the district officers.

The plan which has been worked out is one of the logical developments of the reorganization of the Ordnance Department some time ago. It not only brings the Department into direct contact with the munition industries, so that the work can be followed up more closely, but it also assures better inspection facilities, quicker payment for work done and more exact information as to the progress of the work on all the implements of war. The territory covered by the different districts has been clearly outlined by the Department, and the comparatively few industries which are not embraced in these districts will deal directly with the production division in Washington as heretofore.

NO PROVISIONAL VACANCIES.

We have received many inquiries regarding the date of the next examination for provisional commission as second lieutenant in the Regular Army, and how to apply for examination. A National Guard officer wishes to know whether he can transfer to the Regular Army. These and various other inquiries we answer below:

The Adjutant General's office informs us that as all vacancies in the grades of second lieutenant in the line of the Regular Army have been filled by the appointment of candidates found qualified in an examination held in July, 1917, and as a reserve list has been created of those who were found qualified, but for whom there were no vacancies, it is not now contemplated to hold another examination of candidates for the appointment desired.

There is a special form of application distributed by The Adjutant General's office, copy of which may be secured on request when needed.

Applications from any candidate in the military service for examination should be submitted through military channels, in order to receive the approval of the regimental commander.

There is no provision of law or regulations by which an officer of the National Guard may be transferred to the Regular Army.

All applications for provisional appointment as second lieutenants in the Regular Army should be addressed to The Adjutant General.

The laws governing the provisional appointment of second lieutenants and scope of examination are published in Special Regulations No. 1, copy of which is obtainable from The Adjutant General's office.

In this connection it may be remembered that as a result of the July examinations over 3,000 candidates were successful in passing with a mark of eighty per cent., or over, and a large number for whom there were no vacancies and others who fell below eighty have had training in a candidates' battalion for three months since November, at Fort Leavenworth. As we noted in our issues of March 2 and 9, about 300 candidates at Fort Leavenworth passed for provisional commission on Feb. 25.

EXAMINATION OF DRAFT REGISTRANTS.

The President, under the authority of the Selective Service law, has made regulations for the physical examination of registrants referred to the medical advisory boards. Medical advisory boards have no power to determine whether a registrant shall be accepted for military service. The rules for the examination of registrants hereafter for local boards and medical advisory boards are based upon the same rules and standards that are to be followed by the examining surgeons at cantonments or recruiting stations. The regulations governing physical examinations by local boards prescribe a standard of unconditional acceptance and of unconditional rejection, and all cases falling between these must be referred to the medical advisory board. The latter board, after examination, must either: (a) Accept the registrant as physically qualified for military service; or (b) accept the registrant as physically qualified when cured of a remediable defect (which must be named); or (c) accept the registrant as physically qualified for special or limited military service in a named occupation or capacity; or (d) reject the registrant.

When the medical advisory board accepts a registrant

"when cured of a remediable defect" and the proper returns have been made in the prescribed manner, such registrant shall be inducted into the military service, after his number is reached; at such time as may be designated by the Surgeon General of the Army he must be sent to cantonment base hospital, reconstruction camp or civic general hospital, as may be determined. If the board finds the registrant qualified for special or limited service it shall designate the occupation or class of service for which such persons are qualified. The medical advisory board shall find the registrant not physically qualified only when he falls within the standards of prescribed unconditional rejections. The manual of instructions for conducting all examinations of registrants prescribes minutely the methods and the tests to be applied in all cases of suspected defects.

The feature of the plan is that defects that are curable are not an excuse for the registrant to escape military duty. If before his name is reached on the list he has taken treatment or submitted to an operation that will render him fit for service he submits to a re-examination, and if he passes it will enter active service; otherwise he must be sent to a hospital or camp for such treatment or operation as the Surgeon General prescribes to make him fit for military duty.

ARMED GUARDS FOR PLANTS.

The Secretary of War authorizes publication of a memorandum prepared for the General Staff concerning the use of armed guards about industrial plants as a protection against incendiarism and alien enemy activities. Within the past few months the War Department has received numerous requests that soldiers be detailed to guard industrial properties. While many of these requests are caused by undue apprehension, the following memorandum explains the attitude of the War Department and offers certain suggestions for property protection:

"The soldier in training who has offered his life for the defense of country should not sacrifice his effectiveness by performing police duty in the protection of property back of the line. This is the duty of the citizen at home. The theater of operations for armed soldiers is the battlefield of Europe. Each civilian should aid his country by acting as a guard for the detection and prevention of intrigue, deceit and all the familiar stealthy operations of the enemy in our midst. Each soldier unnecessarily detained as a guard in this country aids and abets the enemy in Europe.

"What does this country need in the way of plant protection? Many manufacturers do not seem to know. The Government of the United States is making every effort to train the Army of the United States and place it on the French front in contact with the enemy. No man among us wants men of the National Army withdrawn from training camps for the purpose of guarding factories. Often a guard may be needed for the safety of a factory. When it is, it should be supplied by the owner of the factory, by the municipality or by the State. The man who has been given the opportunity to fight the enemy in France should not be called back nor held in this country for any purpose other than the necessary military training. Recent events have shown that the greatest danger is from within, and it is from within that the movement for protection must come. To surround a plant with a cordon of guards may at first seem proper and desirable. But the soldier in uniform, on a fixed beat, can be avoided like most other fixed obstacles, and the real danger is the concealed lurker within the plant itself. The man who is really dangerous passes through this cordon of soldiers with the consent, the approval, often at the request of the owners of the plants. Such a condition renders the guard useless unless augmented by interior watchfulness."

After careful investigation the officers of the Intelligence Department of the Army and agents of the Department of Justice are a unit in advising that certain measures of internal protection be adopted by each company. These measures, which the memorandum gives at some length, include careful inspection of a plant, especially all places seldom visited where an intruder might lurk or inflammable material might accumulate. There should also be a careful scrutiny of the workers, who should be provided with identification cards in some form, and a record should be kept of any who might be thought likely to prove disloyal. The services of those who have sons or other relatives in the Army should be enlisted in looking out for possible mischief makers. Protective measures along these lines are within the reach of each plant, relying upon its own resources and do not preclude the employment of such guards as may seem advisable outside the works. Aside from the question of patriotic duty, any extra expenditures involved would probably be less than the increase in fire insurance rates, which will inevitably follow the destruction of plants through carelessness or other causes.

RED CROSS AIDS ARMY NURSE CORPS.

A valuable adjunct of the Army Nurse Corps in the way of drawing to it thousands of nurses for war service with the Army has been the Red Cross. The Red Cross Nursing Corps, organized through the efforts of Miss Jane A. Delano, has been the recruiting source through which 6,000 of the 7,000 nurses of the Army have been transferred to the Army Nurse Corps. For a period of nearly six months the society provided funds at the rate of twenty-five cents a day for each Army nurse abroad, to make up the difference between the Government ration allowance of forty cents and the actual cost, sixty-five cents, of supplying them with suitable food. It continued this contribution until last December when legislation enabled the Army to assume the payment.

The society provides free to every Army nurse, whether from the Red Cross or not, with a comfortable personal equipment costing \$200. It consists of an indoor uniform, an outdoor uniform, an outfit of shoes, underclothing, and sleeping bag. The latter articles are necessary, for the nurses "over there" often have to sleep and live where there is little heat. The Government provides none of the personal equipment of the nurses; they themselves provide such individual things as towels, soap, etc. The Government, through the Army Medical Corps, as soon as a nurse becomes an Army nurse, provides all her professional equipment, subsistence, traveling expenses and pay. An Army nurse's base pay is \$50 a month with \$10 additional for foreign service; but as many of this profession have heavy home or family obligations, this pay is not sufficiently large to permit them to give up their civilian earnings. Bills now pending before

Congress provide for an increase of this base pay to \$65 a month, with the addition for foreign service to remain as at present. It is stated that Miss Delano is organizing a campaign to recruit for the corps 5,000 additional nurses by June 1, as it is estimated that at least that number should be available to meet probable contingencies. In addition to recruiting nurses for the Army Nurse Corps the Red Cross has taken the initiative in another matter. It has procured dieticians in varying numbers for the Army to send to the various hospitals to insure the sick and convalescents having proper food while under treatment.

The question of raising a sufficient number of nurses to meet the increased demand for their services and to fill the vacancies that will arise in their ranks is one of serious concern. There is no reliable information of the number of nurses, graduate or registered, to be had but an estimate is two nurses for every doctor in the land, and as there are approximately 55,000 doctors on this basis there are 110,000 nurses. Many of these are not fit physically for protracted service with the Army and many of them are indispensable in the hospitals in this country, and for the care of private cases. The estimates of the number that should be made available to care for the sick and wounded of the Army are staggering, their cost will run up into the two figures of the millions. "Where are the nurses to come from?" the Medical Department is asking, "if the war is prolonged?"

NAMES FOR NEW DESTROYERS.

Secretary Daniels announced on March 10 the names of five new destroyers named for distinguished officers of the U.S. Navy as follows:

1. The Thatcher, in honor of Rear Admiral Henry Knox Thatcher, a native of Maine, who in 1862-63 commanded the Constellation in the Mediterranean watching for Confederate cruisers, and in 1864-65 commanded the Colorado and a division of the North Atlantic blockading squadron in the attacks on Fort Fisher. His last duty was as Port Admiral at Portsmouth, N.H., 1869-70. He died at Boston, April 5, 1880.

2. The Palmer, in honor of Rear Admiral James Shelden Palmer, a native of New Jersey, who entered the Navy in 1825 as midshipman and commanded the Flirt in the blockade of Mexican ports during the war with Mexico. During the Civil War among other duties he was Farragut's commander in the Hartford when he ran the batteries at Port Hudson in March, 1863.

3. The Lamberton, in honor of Rear Admiral Benjamin P. Lamberton, a native of Pennsylvania, who was Admiral Dewey's chief of staff at the battle of Manila Bay and on June 10, 1898, was advanced seven numbers for eminent and conspicuous conduct in battle. He was retired Feb. 25, 1906, and died June 9, 1912.

4. The Tattnell, in honor of Capt. Josiah Tattnell, a native of Georgia, who entered the U.S. Navy as a midshipman in 1812, served in the seaman's battery on Craney Island in the War of 1812, and with a force of navy yard workmen took part in the battle of Bladensburg. During the Algerine War he participated in the engagements of Decatur's squadron and in 1823-24 served in the Jackal in the suppression of piracy in the West Indies. He commanded the Mosquito Division in the war with Mexico, where he was severely wounded. The State of Georgia gave him a vote of thanks and a sword. While flag officer of the Asiatic Squadron in 1857, finding China at war with the English and French fleets, he joined them at Pei-ho. Shortly before an engagement his flagship grounded and was towed off by English boats. This service was taken as a justification for subsequent active participation in the attack on the Chinese. In explanation of his violation of neutrality Tattnell exclaimed, "Blood is thicker than water," a phrase that became historic.

5. The Kennison, in honor of Acting Volunteer Lieut. William W. Kennison, who was commended and made an acting volunteer lieutenant in 1862 for gallant conduct in the action between the U.S.S. Cumberland and the Confederate ironclad Merrimac. He entered the Navy as acting masters' mate Aug. 28, 1861, from Massachusetts.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

"The French Verb: Its Conjugation and Idiomatic Use" by Capt. C. F. Martin, U.S.A., assistant professor of French at the U.S. Military Academy (American Book Co.: New York city) was written by Captain Martin after many years of experience in teaching French and trials of such varied methods as the "Natural," the "Phonograph," the "Classic Literature" and others. As a result of his experience the conviction has grown on him that "to learn to speak and write French the first and foremost need is for a knowledge of the verb forms, and by knowledge is meant the ability to speak or write, readily and without hesitation, in simple sentences the affirmative, negative, interrogative, and negative-interrogative forms of the verbs." And he adds: "Until he has mastered the verb forms the student is in a position similar to that of one who would play the violin without having mastered the technique of the bow and strings." In furtherance of this idea of instruction the text places the full model verb for each class before the pupil in both French and English, tells him how the verb is used idiomatically, shows what preposition is required, if any, and its various important uses and meanings. Thousands of examples are furnished as suggestions for use in forming sentences; tables showing the endings; and explicit instructions for the formation of tenses from the principal parts, the whole making an extremely valuable French text-book and in addition a handy shelf-book for reference for readers of French. Captain Martin makes acknowledgments in his preface to Prof. E. E. Wood, Brig. Gen., U.S.A., retired, and to Col. Arthur Thayer, U.S.A.

In "Traveling Under Orders" by Major William E. Dunn, N.A. (Harper and Brothers) is sketched an outline of what an officer in command of troops bound for the war zone in France must provide for his men as well as for himself from the time he leaves his station in America until he reaches the training camp abroad. The text is the result of a practical experience in accompanying to France one of our first Regular batteries of Field Artillery to be sent on foreign service. Major Dunn divides his letterpress into ten chapters, taking up in turn the preliminary preparations, the journey by rail, the sea voyage, the arrival in France, etc., each chapter (brief as it is) being rich in useful hints that will be of real profit to all who read these pages. The appendix is given to notes on officers' equipment that contain many suggestions for the future personal comfort of officers serving abroad, Major Dunn explaining the

why of the things he lists, thus giving the reader a brief philosophy of trench and billet clothing.

THE NEW ENFIELD MAKES GOOD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I have been waiting for some one to break into print about the new Enfield rifle. We of the 87th Division, N.A., hidden away in the hills of Arkansas, are proving to our satisfaction that the Enfield is some shooter—especially at the short ranges, and presumably at the longer ones. I say, presumably, for the reason that it appears that if the requirements of the system are carried out there will be but little practice at those ranges—but of this later.

For the men to have confidence in the shooting qualities of a rifle is the greatest factor in their becoming good shots, and the really remarkable scores put up by the two Infantry brigades, although at only the shorter ranges, shows that the gun has their confidence. In this get-good-quick Army of ours the average made by the bulk of the men on the firing line is what counts. "Real snipers" are born, not made, and they will come to the front as every excellent thing always does.

The excellence of the shooting is attributed, first, to the attentive work in pointing and aiming given by officers and men. This was carried on for two months. Second, to the sight, which is a peep, both on the leaf and the battle range—having these uniform is a big advantage. Then the cartridge is perfect, and every old shot knows what that means.

To show what the rifle will do in the hands of inexperienced men—many of whom had never handled a military rifle before being drafted—one of the regiments, consisting of nearly 3,000 men, put up an average of 42.96 at the first range, nearly eighty-six per cent.—that means the eight-inch bull's eye, the size of a man's head, was struck thousands of times—and the other regiments have done equally well. I only cite this to show that the gun can be absolutely relied upon.

Now, to return to the 500 and 600 yard shooting. The conditions governing the qualifications to allow shooting at these ranges are prohibitive. Out of an entire regiment, which had made excellent scores in the preliminary shooting, only eight were able to qualify to shoot at the longer ranges. When we examine table 4 we find the reason: it requires twenty-five hits out of virtually thirty shots to qualify. Now, that is almost a possible score. If we stick strictly to the scheme this eliminates nearly all from practice at the mid ranges. Yet these men must shoot at these mid ranges in that combat practice which comes later.

The system was gotten up in a hurry and probably was not thought out sufficiently. For instance, all shooting at short ranges is to be with the leaf sight; the battle sight is the proper thing for short ranges and the leaf sight for the longer ones. The qualifying scores for the mid range shooting are prohibitive. There is no classification for snipers. I suggested that such a designation be given men who made eighty per cent. at the mid ranges and an insignia be given to enable captains easily to know these men when wanted in a hurry, and to stimulate the practice.

A Model Target Range.

I would like to tell you of the range which allows of a division running through such a great number of shooters in record time. The 312th Engineers, under Colonel Slattery, constructed a good road three miles in length, laid off the range and in spite of a fierce winter and the fact that the site was an almost unbroken forest of oak, finally delivered a finely equipped range. I doubt if there is a better for the purpose in the United States.

To make everything safe the firing trenches are continuous—the targets in echelon—the firing point is nearly a mile long. The 100-yard range contains seventy-two targets; the 200, sixty, and the 300, seventy-four. Then there are forty-eight targets at the mid ranges, an adequate pistol range, a machine gun range of seventy-two targets and a combat range, or B range.

Each set of ten targets is connected with the firing trenches by telephone, and communicating trenches between the different target pits, thus allowing free and safe communication between targets without delaying the shooting when changing markers.

Our system allows a regiment of 3,000 men to complete one range a day of eight hours; the following day this regiment moves along to the next range and the other regiment of the brigade commences its practice. When things run smoothly an entire brigade of 6,000 men complete practice in ten days. Immediately upon completion each regiment is given exercises leading up to combat practice, constant drill for two weeks is given in this very necessary preparation.

The Enfield has certain faults. It is a heavy rifle, appearing heavier than it is because we compare it with the elegant balance and appearance of our own Springfield. The cocking piece is subject to breakage from the shock of discharge, and a few bayonets jar apart in the handle—all shooting being done with the bayonet fixed. I believe that wind gauge should be added to rear sight for shooting beyond 300 yards. But, all in all, the Enfield has made good and it has the confidence of the men.

R. C. VAN VLIET, Brig. Gen., N.A.

SUITABLE COMMAND FOR GENERAL WOOD.

New York, March 3, 1918.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

It is very gratifying to see that the question of a suitable command for Major Gen. Leonard Wood is being agitated and has been brought to the attention of the Secretary of War. We owe him a great deal as an advocate of the officers' training camps and universal training system which was very forcefully demonstrated in the parade on Washington's Birthday in New York city. I was very much amazed and impressed with the fine showing these drafted men from Camp Upton made, and I am a pretty keen observer of things military, having seen service myself. These men were civilians about three months ago with no particular fondness for military affairs, and their complete transformation is due to the principle of compulsory universal military service as advocated by General Wood. He no doubt is a man of very strong and fine character, and although I have never come in direct contact with him, I have indirectly, when I found him to be a very just and impartial man. It was a source of very keen disappointment to us who try to keep posted on the welfare of our Army and Navy when we lost him as commander of the Department of

the East; again when we heard of his appointment to the command of a cantonment in Kansas.

It is one of the most disappointing things of this war that officers we know or know of, of proven ability, disappear entirely, and we know neither their present rank nor assignment, unless we happen to come in contact with one of their relatives. I firmly believe General Wood is deserving of all the Department can do for him.

J. B. STEWART.

CHAPLAINS, TOO.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

All chaplains were pleased to read the dispatch from General Pershing, asking that the number of chaplains be increased and that they should have assimilated rank of major and captain for the period of the war. At present there is no chaplain's corps, in the proper sense of the word. A chaplain enters the Army as a first lieutenant and must serve seven years to become a captain and ten years more to become a major; then, as there are only fifteen major chaplains provided for by law, he has a slim chance of getting his majority; and even if he should become a major he can go no higher in rank.

To the chaplains it has always seemed that their work was not properly appreciated. If the work of the chaplain is important he should be recognized, just as other officers, in the matter of rank; and if the work is not important the rank should be discontinued. In addition to being well educated along general lines as well as in his special field, the chaplain must be an all-round man. Preaching, while important, is really the easiest task he has to perform. I will not take time to enumerate his duties, as they are generally known, but I will say that he is usually a much overworked man, even being required by some commanding officers to act as exchange officer in the regiment—a duty that is clearly not his, and which he should never be asked to do. This in itself unfits him for the duties of chaplain, for it takes up virtually all his time.

Since I have been in the Army (which has not been long) I have seen second lieutenants come in from West Point and from civil life, pass on to the rank of first lieutenant, then to captain, and first lieutenants that I used to rank are now looking soon to become lieutenant colonel. I have more training to my credit in the arts and sciences (to say nothing of my theological training) than the majority of them, yet they pass right on by me, and I am now and will be for several years to come (unless the system is altered) a first lieutenant. Since I have been chaplain I have seen second lieutenants become majors, and lieutenant colonels become major generals, yet I "hold my own." This may be right and fair, but I don't believe it. I am not jealous of any man's advancement, but I do think that chaplains should have a real status as commissioned officers in the Army and that their work should be recognized.

A REGULAR CHAPLAIN.

CHAPLAINS AS EXCHANGE OFFICERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Recently there was a meeting of chaplains in the cantonment where I am stationed for the purpose of getting better acquainted and for discussing the various phases of the chaplain's work. It was the sense of the meeting that the work of the chaplain was pre-eminently that of elevating the morals of the men in his regiment and of pointing them to a "better way" spiritually—to make of them better men and to see to it that they do not lose that quality so essential to a soldier—morale.

The question of commanding officers placing the chaplains in charge of the regimental canteen was discussed. All the chaplains, without exception, said they did not mind the work if they had the time, but that they were of the opinion that it required so much time that the chaplain who accepted the responsibility of the canteen would be compelled to neglect those higher duties for which he was really appointed a chaplain. Those chaplains who were exchange officers of their respective regiments testified that this was the case with them. One of them said that during the last twelve months he had made more than \$25,000 for the organizations in his regiment, but it has about taken up his time. He said: "I used to visit the hospitals, write to the parents and keep them informed as to the condition of their sons sick in hospital; minister to the needs of these men in every way possible; mix and mingle with the men in the regiment and get them to attend the services and the singings; now, since we have been filled up with recruits I am a stranger among the men, and the worst feature is that I do not have time to make their acquaintance. I must evidently appear to the men more as a stern business man than a minister. If a man wants more credit at the exchange than authorized he comes to me; if I grant it I take the risk, and the risk would be large for a regiment. If I refuse he doesn't like me—thinks a minister should be more considerate. On pay day I must collect for the canteen. Any error made by any man under me must be adjusted by me with the men, and some of them naturally think that every one is trying to 'frisk' them. He does not love the chaplain any better for this. Once I was compelled to have a man placed in the guard house for forging another man's name in getting canteen checks. This was rather out of the ordinary for a chaplain, yet an exchange officer has to do these things. It is a good thing to have an exchange, but I am firmly of the opinion that some other officer ought to conduct it. A second lieutenant from the Quartermaster Corps ought to be detailed to this work and let him devote his entire time to such work in the regiment."

In closing I would like to ask whether running the exchange can be construed to be a part of the chaplain's work, in the light of Army Regulations.

A CHAPLAIN-EXCHANGE OFFICER.

NAVY CHAPLAINS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Moral and spiritual training of men in the Service should not be overlooked and neglected when we all know that to get the proper efficiency and discipline we must bring in the moral training first. There are very few people, indeed, especially family people, who would live in a churchless community, yet the Navy, or Army, for that matter, consider a chaplain a side issue. There are about seventy-five or one hundred ships afloat, nearly all with a crew of no less than 200. These ships are out at sea for months at a time with no chaplain.

We need chaplains who are trained men for the Ser-

vice, as are the other officers. A chaplain should be a very important factor in the life and well-being of both officers and men, and this is quite impossible unless the chaplain is trained for that position. A chaplain who can command the respect and admiration of the enlisted men will be looked up to by the officers. Christian men of three and four years' experience in the Service should have an opportunity for the chaplaincy. It would be very little trouble and expense to add another class at Annapolis to train these men. We need young men as chaplains who must be interdenominational, non-sectarian and practical Christians. Good mixers who can practice what they preach and more, should the occasion arise. Broadminded enough to consider the physical as well as the mental man and able to see duty and obedience from an officers' as well as enlisted man's point of view. A chaplain must be aggressive and fearless in his dealing with both officers and men, never compromising with any evil whatsoever, realizing his great responsibility in dealing with the lives of men.

NAVY MUSICIAN.

PAY OF JUNIOR OFFICERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

You recently gave some interesting information relative to increase in pay of junior officers of the British army and navy, showing that \$37,000,000 will be spent the first year in the increase of such officers' pay as are not at present receiving enough for current expenses. If the same scale of increase were employed in the American Army the second lieutenant who now receives \$141.67 would be paid approximately \$200; the first lieutenant, whose pay is \$166.67, would receive about \$230. The British army officer's additional "children's allowance" of £2 sterling per month for each child up to four children is somewhat similar to the "dependent relative's allowance" which the U.S. Government gives to enlisted men, but not to officers.

There has been a great deal of criticism in America, even from men in civil life, because pay of the Army officers has not been increased since that of civilians has been almost doubled, and since the cost of living has increased more than fifty per cent. to the officers. Attention is often called to the fact that the enlisted man has an allowance for dependents while the officer has not; has had his pay increased by 100 per cent in some cases, while the officer's pay has not been increased; that virtually everything the enlisted man needs is furnished to him free, while the officer has to buy his equipment, clothing, food; if married, must pay rent. With the officers of the lower ranks in the U.S. Army it is not a question of making money—carpenters here in this cantonment make more money than I do—but it is a question of making enough to live on decently. If the Government would increase the pay of the lower ranks—second lieutenants and first lieutenants, captains and majors—give to all officers commutation of quarters (which they evidently have a right to) and give to all officers who have families a "children's allowance," then the officers would receive enough to keep their families above need. A great deal is said about "social status." I find that the lower rank officers are not interested these days so much in "social status" as they are in having enough money at the end of the month to meet their accounts that spring up from necessity.

Finally, the Army officer, in these days when prices are rising almost daily, and when all classes of men are having their wages increased because of the increased cost of the necessities of life, does not want to make money; he has given his services and has placed even his life on the altar of liberty for his country and for humanity. What he wants is sufficient pay to enable him to pay his necessary expenses without borrowing money, as many have to do, and to provide for his family in a way that will not bring shame upon himself, humiliation and want upon them, and reproach upon his government.

FIRST LIEUTENANT, REGULAR ARMY.

LIEUTENANTS FROM THE FIRST TWO CAMPS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I write this to give past experience and present conditions in which about forty or fifty of us Reserve officers find ourselves. We all were commissioned from the first officers' training camp and the majority of those acquainted with the conditions in the first and second camps, I believe, will admit that it was certainly no easier to win a commission in the first than it was in the second. But in proportion to the number of men who attended each of the two camps, there were about 250 per cent more first lieutenants commissioned in the second camp than in the first. Likewise, in the first camp there were from four to six second lieutenants commissioned for every first lieutenant, while in the second camp these figures were about reversed. Why was this the case? Was it only because the men in the second camp were just that much better, or was it simply because there was a shortage of first lieutenants and second lieutenants from the first camp, who had already had from three to four months experience in command of troops, were not even yet ready for the higher commission, or at least not as well prepared as those who had just finished the second camp? Of course, some did get their promotions about the first of January, but even that left those commissioned from the second camp ranking the first camp men.

We second lieutenants from the first camp were ordered to a National Guard division. We found a shortage of officers as none of the regiments had over three officers to the company and we naturally realized that there was a fine chance for promotion as soon as the division was brought up to war strength. Provided, of course, that we worked hard, studied hard, and "hit the ball on the nose every day," which we tried to do. Then at the end of about three months, out of some two hundred Reserve officers there were but forty or fifty of us left, the others having transferred. Practically all who were left were those for whom various company and regimental commanders had made requests that they be retained with the division. Just as recommendations for promotion were to be made, a War Department order made it necessary for us to accept a National Guard commission in lieu of our Reserve commission—if we remained with a National Guard division. Some ten or twelve did accept, but forty or fifty of us declined and of course were transferred out of the division. We were sent to a National Army division, for which we were thankful, as we figured that we would be under more Regular Army officers and would benefit thereby. But

we found the division fully officered and were placed in a depot brigade, lost among some three hundred officers just out of the second camp, mostly firsts and captains. Finally we were all (both first and second camp officers) attached to various organizations in the division, for duty. As yet there has been no opportunity or prospect for an assignment and certainly no chance to be recommended for a promotion. The second lieutenants from the second camp stand the same chance we do for assignment and promotion, and it is only a question of three or four weeks now until the third training camp officers will also be on the same basis as we are.

Why could they not send us across and allow us to study over there and train under actual conditions? Or is there no work to be done here where we could have a chance to show our worth and ability and again have a chance to work up for promotion?

SECOND LIEUTENANT.

THE NATIONAL GUARD OFFICERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Having read the numerous communications from Regular Army and National Army officers with reference to pay, commutation of quarters and promotions, I, as a despised "Militiaman" wish to present one phase of the position the National Guard officers have been placed in as a result of the war. Never pretending to be professional warriors, we nevertheless availed ourselves of the only opportunity that our country gave us to fit ourselves as much as possible for just such a crisis as we are facing now. This we did in the face of the open ridicule of a large portion of the civilian population and the none too enthusiastic support of the Regular Army. Our motives certainly cannot be questioned, as membership in the National Guard has never been a social or a financial asset. But partially through a love of the work itself, partly through a desire to have some training in case of war, we hung on and did our bit as well as we could, with no outside assistance save a perfunctory semi-annual "inspection" by officers detailed from the Regular Army.

When the Mexican border trouble caused the President to call out the National Guard we were placed in camps for instruction under officers of the Regular Army, a great many of whom, I am told, became instructors in the training camps. The National Guard officers were under these instructors for periods varying from three months to a year.

A concrete example will illustrate the point I wish to make. I have in mind two men from the same city, of about the same age (both above the draft age) and practicing the same profession. One has served a number of years in the National Guard, was on the border eight months under a very competent Regular Army inspector-instructor, had two years' military training in college, and a twelve weeks' course in one of the Army Service Schools. His education included a four-year academic course in one of the largest universities in the country, in addition to a three-year professional course. The other man had no military training whatever, is not even a high school graduate, but did attend a professional school for a period of two years. The latter went to a training camp and came out with a captaincy. The former is still a first lieutenant. The officer of the Regular Army who was with the lieutenant's regiment on the border was one of the instructors at the training camp which the captain attended. Socially and professionally the first lieutenant ranks above the captain in civil life. The same camp has turned out any number of first lieutenants who have since been promoted to captains; I do not know of but one case where a first lieutenant has been given a captaincy in this division, and that lieutenant was a product of one of the training camps.

We are saying nothing about the financial sacrifices that we are making, although a great many cases could be cited where National Guard officers lose each month more than officers of the Regular Army lose in a year through being deprived of commutation of quarters. We are in the Army to help win, we expect to make sacrifices to do it, and if we are not entitled to promotions with the gentlemen of the U.S.R.C. will keep on doing the best we know how until we are deemed fit to rank with them.

A MILITIAMAN.

UNIFORM UNIFORMS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I was much gratified to find an advertisement of one of the old uniform makers in your paper with the words in large black letters: "We know the regulations." If only more people knew the regulations! Within the past year I have been on duty in Washington, at one cantonment, and at one of the war schools, and the motley array of uniforms (?), particularly overcoats, has thrilled and appalled my "Prussianized West Point mind" of a vintage of several years back.

There may be a good reason for a Sam Browne belt, but there can be no reason for a halfway-down-to-the-knee-belted-all-around-V-necked coat sold as an overcoat. Why, I have even seen shoulder straps, like those on the service blouse, on these coats, and actually saw insignia on the straps of one such creation. There is almost as much similarity as there is in a "style" in ladies apparel. If we could declare a preliminary war on sartorial effects and humps in the back it would help the looks of our Army a whole lot. I should like to see added to our distinguishing feature of size, individual, that of erectness—and we have lost a lot of time on the latter.

PROFESSIONAL SOLDIER.

RETIRED MEN ON ACTIVE DUTY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Retired enlisted men detailed on active duty status should be put on the same status for counting service toward longevity pay as retired officers similarly detailed. When the bill was introduced and passed allowing retired officers on active duty to count such service so as to give them the necessary time to allow an increased percentage on their pay, it seemed to have been overlooked that there were retired enlisted men, not many, on active duty who would be benefited slightly if the words "enlisted men" should be inserted therein. This would not entail very much expense, not more than ten or twelve dollars per month, really not that much,

for the few men who had not re-enlisted within the time limit after each discharge during their thirty years' service necessary to retirement.

I have no doubt that if the matter is properly brought to the attention of the gentlemen of the present Congress this law would be amended so as to include retired enlisted men on active duty, especially so as it would cost so very little additional.

RETIRED.

THE NATIONAL NAVAL VOLUNTEERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The proposed transfer of the National Naval Volunteers to Class 2 of the Naval Reserve Force as proposed by H.R. 9390 has many good points and is generally supported by all as being a step forward—with two exceptions, which I believe should receive recognition.

1. The older and, in fact, the majority of these organizations have seen service of one form or another dating back to the Spanish-American War, and hence like the Navy have certain traditions of their own which they are proud of. And it is now proposed to consolidate them regardless of this fact without distinction with an organization which is still being developed.

2. The N.N.Vs. of November, 1917, included some 16,000 men while the Naval Reserve Force (all classes) at this time included 49,000 men. This being the case and instead of forcing the N.N.Vs. to lose their identity entirely, it is suggested that they, at least, numerically are entitled to be classified by themselves, instead of merging them with Class 2.

It is hoped that before this matter is closed by legislation the above conditions will be duly considered by the Navy Department and different committees of Congress. For unless some steps of this kind are taken it is believed this legislation will prove a detriment to the Naval Reserve Service after the war instead of a benefit of only temporary value, and we must not lose sight of the fact that we have the future as well as the present to consider as far as an ample Reserve force of the Navy is concerned.

"FAIR PLAY."

N.N.V. CONSOLIDATION WITH U.S.N.R.F.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The transfers proposed by bills in Congress of the National Naval Volunteers to Class 2, U.S. Naval Reserve Force, has many good points, but they lose sight of the fact that N.N.Vs. approximate one-third of the total Reserve Force. It seems a shame without apparent cause to merge these officers and men, many of whom have given years of service to the Naval Militia, with another fine group of men who are still in the course of development and who lack the traditions many of the Naval Militia organizations have. From the standpoint of numbers only it would seem that they at least should be grouped in a class by themselves.

If these conditions are not to be taken into account it is sincerely hoped the Navy Department will at least for the continuation of the war allow the N.N.Vs. to retain their uniforms. I find the majority, at least, wish to be given credit during the war for their past work with the Naval Militia, which is commendable and shows a proper esprit de corps. In all fairness to these men it is hoped this much will be done for them.

JUSTICE.

SWORD AND SABER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Why has the saber been discarded by Engineer and other officers? The French and German officers are still equipped with the saber at all drill formations.

We cannot with safety adopt all of the informal methods of the French and British, for these governments are simple democracies. We, on the other hand, are a democratic empire, being composed of all nations and three races. It must be realized that although we all have more or less knowledge of the English language and English institutions, we think differently according to the nation or race of which we are the immediate descendants. If this is the case our safety will lie in the direction of the exact methods adopted by the German military organizations, for they succeeded in securing unity of action between such diverse elements as Prussians, Bulgarians and Turks.

Let us get down to business. Every Reserve officer should know how to handle the sword. The benefit of the saber is psychological. The continental officers, men who are masters of the art of war, still carry the saber, while we who are novices at the game lightly dispense with that which has been the insignia of military authority for centuries.

OFFICER.

TOUGH RATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

History tells us that we whipped the British in '76 although some of our soldiers subsisted on sweet potatoes served on shingles. Andy Jackson whipped the Indians on a ration of parched corn, the Confederates made a magnificent fight with a mixed diet of acorns, apples, green and parched corn, persimmons, pineole and such other condiments. The Yankees came down at times to dried codfish (which delicacy was soon disposed of by beating it over each other's heads until shredded; and by the way I judge this is the origin of the present staple article), which was worse than any of the rebel dainties, but enough to whip us on. But now if our warriors don't get a regular portion of pie, the daily papers raise a howl of starving soldiers, and our withers are wrung with their miseries.

This reminds me that a Confederate officer told his men when he had a complaint of the food issued, that they could live on beef alone, and at that fare much better than they ever did at home, and that General (Proclamation) Pope, of the U.S. Army, said that the effect of serving coffee and sugar to a great many soldiers was that although they had never felt the need of such articles before, at present they just could not exist without them, and I am of the opinion that these present day howlers are composed of just such men.

JOHN C. STEWART.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR IN EUROPE.

(Summarized from reports March 8-14.)

THE WESTERN FRONT.

Operations of the United States Forces.

Bombardments, raids and patrol encounters have greatly intensified the fighting activity in the past week on the portions of front held by the United States forces in Lorraine, where our troops have taken up aggressive operations. For the first time in the present war, Americans, acting without the co-operation of French units, engaged the enemy in a series of trench raids. They penetrated the enemy positions without opposition at several points. At the same time the American Artillery established a decided fire superiority over the German guns, which let themselves repeatedly be silenced by our fire. Even as they avoided the trial of forces, the enemy's trench infantry units avoided engagements by abandoning their front positions before the entry of our raiding parties.

Previous to the development of this new phase in the American operations, the enemy kept up his own minor offensive efforts of the past few weeks. An enemy platoon entered one of the trench positions early on the morning of March 7. A sentry perceiving them opened fire at close range, wounding several and causing the party to withdraw. It was harassed on the way back by a squad of bomb-throwers. In the region north of Toul an enemy patrol was surprised by fire from an American listening post, with loss of two men. Several of our battery positions were subjected on the same day to bombardments of gas shells, particularly of the irritant mustard gas, but suffered no losses. In a patrol encounter near the Chemin des Dames on March 8, a small German party was put to flight with casualties.

American raiding activity began on the night of March 9-10, with three raids in the Lorraine area. Of these two were the work of mixed American and French parties. They took place northwest and northeast, respectively, of one of the villages on this front. Both parties entered the front trenches of the enemy on a 600 yard front. Finding them deserted, the parties pushed on to the enemy's second trench, several hundred yards in the rear. The positions were occupied forty-five minutes, during which the demolition of works was effected. In the preparatory bombardment before the raids, an American trench mortar battery took part in the work of leveling the defenses, as did also light and heavy artillery, manned by Americans. The third of these raids, carried out entirely by Americans, occurred farther to the east on the Lorraine front. After forty-five minutes' bombardment, a party penetrated the enemy position unopposed. They remained about fifteen minutes, accomplishing work of destruction, and returned without casualties. In the direction of Lunéville, after a similar brief artillery preparation, a party of one platoon is reported to have entered a German trench with similar result. On March 11 and 12 artillery carried out destructive fire upon enemy poison gas-generating apparatus and ammunition piles.

Although these fall within the class of minor operations, they possess importance as a beginning of military activity, and still more as the first measure of the strength and quality of the United States troops when acting unaided by veteran Allies. We pointed out recently the eagerness which the enemy showed in his attempts to set up an appearance of superiority over our forces in the Lorraine area. The latest occurrences provide an answer to these attempts on the enemy's part. They should result in obliging the Germans to assign a much stronger force of infantry and guns, and a more liberal supply of ammunition to the American front, unless they wish to see their lines in this region dominated and their trenches progressively impaired. The small successes that have been gained lay a foundation for confidence among our troops, who may feel that they have to some extent taken the measure of their opponent. They likewise set up a precedent of vigorous aggressive which should prove a valuable inspiration in the operations yet to come, and at the same time should give added weight to the proposals of our leaders in the Entente councils. It is not to be forgotten, however, that a strong prospect exists of the enemy's trying to inflict a considerable blow upon our front, in the early future, if only for the sake of the moral advantage that he would gain by its success.

As to the disposal of the United States forces, the General Staff made the announcement on March 10 that the forces were now in the trenches at four separate points on the French front, and that they held a strip of four and one-half miles of front in their principal sector, to the north of Toul. News dispatches from Washington state that the American Expeditionary Force is to be built up as rapidly as possible so as to form the unit known as an Army group, to consist of five or six corps. This plan accords with the expectation that the United States forces are to be disposed as a unit, and are to occupy a single and definite portion of the French front.

Germans' Stratagem of Air Raids.

The past week has displayed declining activity in the trench of operations on the fronts of the British and French, but has, on the other hand, witnessed a great increase in the enterprises of the German air raiders. Airplane squadrons of unusual size flew over both London and Paris, dropping bombs that caused exceptionally large mortality among the civilian population. Paris has hitherto suffered less than London from these aerial attacks, and was supposed to be protected more thoroughly by its defensive system of airplane squadrons and anti-aircraft guns, as well as by the policy of reprisals upon German cities, adopted early in the war. On the night of March 9 an airplane fleet divided into some ten or twelve squadrons flew over the French capital, arriving partly by the direction of the Oise valley and partly by that of the Marne. The bombs discharged killed nine persons and wounded thirty-nine others. The artillery defense of the city barred the approach of the greater part of the raiders. One airplane is known to have been destroyed, with its crew of four. On the night of March 11, a second raid, effected by about sixty airplanes in nine squadrons, caused the heaviest casualties that Paris has yet suffered. A heavy fog failed to protect the city. The killed numbered thirty-four and the wounded seventy-nine, not counting sixty-six who lost their lives in the overcrowding of a subway entrance where the throng sought shelter. The attack cost the Germans four airplanes. On the night of March 12 the Germans made an air attack upon the British east coast. The purpose of these attacks may not improbably be of a military nature, although their direct military value is of course nil. It has frequently been suggested that the enemy designed by terrifying the civilian population to compel the detachment of large forces of battle air-

planes from the front to serve as a guard to the threatened capitals. The task of holding the air secure against the possible approach of a body of sixty airplanes would naturally cause a heavy reduction of the flying forces at the front, and might destroy the ascendancy that the Entente flyers have there established. The enemy has lately been handicapped by his inferiority in airplanes, which renders it difficult for him and correspondingly easy for the Allies to carry out the overhead reconnaissance of the front lines. As a preventive to an Entente offensive, and even more as an indispensable aid to a German offensive, he must find a means of reducing the numbers of the aircraft operating actively above him. As a preliminary to the frequently predicted enemy attack on the western front the new and evidently carefully prepared air enterprises of the Germans are comprehended.

Enemy raiding attacks during the week centered chiefly about the British front south of Houthulst Forest and near Armentières, and against the Belgian front. In the early morning of March 8, after heavy artillery preparation, the Germans advanced from the Houthulst Forest on a front of over a mile. They entered, with the aid of flame projectors, at a point on the left of the British front attacked, but were later driven out. Elsewhere the attack failed to penetrate. The Belgian lines near Merckem were entered on the same night and fifty-three prisoners taken. On the night of March 10 the enemy again entered a British position south of Houthulst Forest, but an attempted enterprise against the line northwest of Passchendaele was checked. A British position south of Armentières was entered on the night of March 12. On the French front there were small engagements in Lorraine, in Alsace and in the Verdun area. Portuguese troops on March 11 repulsed raiders near Laventie.

Berlin, March 13, reported repulsing a Belgian return raid near Nieupoort and taking thirty-one prisoners. In Champagne, northeast of Prosnay, according to the same report, French trenches were destroyed and ninety prisoners taken. The Paris report dealing with this incident announced only that a German force had been beaten off.

German Activities in Russia.

At two points in Russia German troops, despite the recently signed peace, are still operating. Their expedition in south Russia arrived at Odessa on March 12. This port is not improbably the present station of the powerful Russian Black Sea fleet, of which the possession would give the Germans a certain naval advantage for future operations in the eastern Mediterranean. In Finland, where the enemy is likewise operating, no progress is yet reported. A Petrograd dispatch states that the Russian Baltic fleet, bereft of its crews, is lying at Helsingfors, the Finnish capital. This state of things would give the Germans a special and additional reason for taking possession of that city. The acquisition of the Russian Baltic fleet must necessarily attract the Germans more strongly even than the capture of the Black Sea fleet, for its addition to the German navy would enable him to bring an unexpected powerful naval force to bear in the North Sea. Of the two enterprises the seizure of Odessa was in prospect the easiest; despite its greater remoteness, it did not involve the overcoming of any considerable opposition, as the Bolsheviks had employed their troops chiefly farther north against the Ukraine. The movement on Odessa was therefore carried out in less time than it took apparently to get the expedition to Finland fairly landed. It is too early to discuss the booty that Odessa yielded to the captor.

Other Fronts.

No important change has taken place on the Italian front, where the mountain region remains locked in snow, or in Macedonia.

In Palestine the British are making steady progress northward on the route leading from Jerusalem to Nablus. They fought their way forward on March 9 through a belt of rough terrain on this route, where the Turks had organized an obstructive resistance with machine gun ambushes.

In Mesopotamia the British force moving up the Euphrates occupied Hit on March 9, the Turks withdrawing upstream toward Sahliyah, felling back later to Khan-Bagdadi, twenty-one miles above Hit. The British gave pursuit in airplanes, which proved effective against the moving columns, in the Turks' lack of anti-aircraft guns and the relative lack of cover. The fugitives were effectively bombed from low elevations.

NOTES OF THE WAR.

British casualties for the week ending March 7 were the lowest of any week for several months. The figures are: Killed or died of wounds—Officers, 63; men, 628. Wounded or missing—Officers, 179; men, 2,473.

A preliminary peace treaty between Rumania and the Central Powers was signed on March 5, says a dispatch from Bucharest. Rumania cedes the Province of Dobrudja as far as the Danube to the Central Powers.

It has now been definitely established that the British submarine E-14 (Lieut. Comdr. Geoffrey S. White, R. N.), which proceeded to the Dardanelles on the night of January 27 last with instructions to complete the destruction of the Goeben, has been lost. She was sunk off Kum Kale (the south point of the entrance to the Dardanelles) by the Turks, who also saved seven of her men.

The British Admiralty reports the loss by mine or submarine of eighteen British merchantmen and one fishing vessel in the week ending March 13. Of these fifteen were 1,600 tons or over and three under that tonnage. The arrivals at ports in the United Kingdom numbered 2,046; sailings, 2,062, merchantmen unsuccessfully attacked, eight.

Three Zeppelins took part in an air raid on England on the night of March 13. One of them dropped four bombs on Hull. The other airships flew about aimlessly over country districts, dropping bombs and then proceeding back to sea. This is the first Zeppelin raid over England since Oct. 10, 1917.

The unarmed Irish coasting schooner Nanny Wignall, ninety-three tons gross, was sunk off the Irish coast by a German submarine March 12. As two wounded seamen were being rescued by their shipmates the submarine fired on them.

We receive from Lieut. Gen. Sir Francis Lloyd, of the British army, a copy of an appeal for the support of the work now being carried on at Queen Mary's Convalescent Auxiliary Hospitals, Roehampton, England, for British sailors and soldiers who have lost their limbs in the war. The work was begun in 1915 and up to Dec. 31, 1917, over 11,500 officers and men have been admitted to the hospitals, supplied with artificial limbs (provided by the state) and taught how to use them; good posts have been

found for 2,300 through the employment bureau attached to the hospitals, and 7,000 have been returned to their old employment, or passed on to local committees to secure them a fresh start in life. The present accommodation is inadequate to meet the increasing demands and the appeal adds that as the majority of the limbless men are quite young, and their worth depends upon the usefulness of their artificial limbs, which always require readjustment, and at intervals repairs and new limbs are necessary, there will be need of Roehampton for the next forty years. The present appeal is for £100,000, contributions to be addressed to the Hon. Treasurer, Queen Mary's Auxiliary Hospital, 12, Little College street, Westminster, S.W., England. The appeal is of interest as an indication of the nature and the extent of the relief work that our own country must take up as the war continues.

Admiral Lord Jellicoe, acknowledging the presentation of an address in London recently said he did not know how many times he took the Grand Fleet down the Heligoland Bight, "dragging our coat tails for the Germans to tread on," but they never came out. There was still the same keen spirit to meet the enemy, but he was not optimistic that British sailors were going to get their chance for some little time. "I think," said Lord Jellicoe, "that the Germans will remain in harbor—not that he funks the business, for the German seaman is a very gallant fellow—but the enemy knows he is making our task very difficult by stopping where he is, because there is always the threat that he might come out, and there is no situation more difficult to deal with than what is known as naval defensive on the part of a weaker opponent. History has shown time after time that whenever the navy has been at war and has had to meet a defensive attitude on the part of the enemy, it has only been on rare occasions that the enemy has been tempted out. The Germans are wise enough to know this, and therefore I am not optimistic as to the chance of the Grand Fleet just yet. I have hopes that it will come in time, and when it does come I know quite well what the result will be."

The Military Affairs Committees of both the Senate and House are to take part hereafter in the deliberations of the War Council, the Senate Committee inaugurating this new plan on March 14 at the invitation of Acting Secretary of War Crowell. The War Council was in session for two hours on that date and on its conclusion Senator Hitchcock said: "The session to-day was very satisfactory. The department has reduced everything to diagrams showing the present status in each branch and progress being made." Senator Hitchcock added that all questions asked by the Senators had been answered fully by the men who are in direct charge of the work, frankly disclosing every element of the war work in which the department was behind schedule and the steps being taken to remedy the difficulty. In some respects, the Senator said, notably in the aviation program, there had been great delay and the War Council has initiated an investigation to determine the cause. Another member of the committee said the aviation program was seventy-four per cent. behind schedule, and that oversanguine reports were being inquired into. Hereafter the Senate Committee on Military Affairs will join the Saturday session of the War Council. The House Committee's day is yet to be fixed.

"It is significant that all the forces in this country opposed to sending Japanese troops into Russia are those that took a pro-German or anti-British stand on other issues," Brig. Gen. John A. Johnston, commander of the Northeastern Department, said on March 14 in a statement on the American attitude toward the Russian situation. "Of course," he continued, "there are other considerations to be taken into account, but that these forces are opposed to it is one good reason, in my mind, why we should be in favor of it. Gen. Ben Butler, when conducting negotiations with the British, used to say: 'If they want it, we don't want it; if they don't want it, we do.' It is a delicate situation. Russia is our friend, and if the Allies go into Russia we should make it clear that it is not to fight Germany there, but to protect our property and our friends. Lieut. Col. William V. Judson, who has just returned from Russia, told me that he had talked with many of the more intelligent Russians of all parties and that without exception they feared Japanese intervention because of the possibility it might crystallize public opinion in favor of the Germans."

In an effort to revive the interest of Congress in his bill to stop alleged profiteering in Army officers' uniforms, Senator Jones of Washington on March 13 read editorials from the Louisville Courier-Journal and the New York Times showing the great increases in the prices of officers' uniforms since the country went to war. Mr. Smith of Michigan asked if this matter of the War Department selling uniforms at cost could not be arranged within the department by some regulation of its own, adding that he thought it could be done. He suggested "a resolution of inquiry of the department to ascertain whether or not the remedy which I speak of could not at least be temporarily introduced." Mr. Jones replied to this that he had written to the War Department asking why it was not furnishing these uniforms and received a letter stating "that it was not feasible to do it." Mr. Jones said that although the Senate had passed his bill "it is now resting somewhere outside of this body, possibly at a place that it would not be parliamentary for me to refer to by name."

To aid in the breeding of Cavalry horses the appropriation of a reasonable sum of money to purchase thoroughbred stallions for breeding purposes is requested by the State Racing Commission in its annual report, filed with the New York state legislature on March 6. The commission proposes that the stallions be stationed at various places throughout the State for public service at a fee sufficient to pay for their maintenance. "Many foreign governments have established breeding stud farms for producing and developing a valuable type," it says in the report. "The demand for Cavalry horses has been so abnormal during the past year that our supply has been seriously reduced and it seems peculiarly desirable and important at this time that New York state should come forward and encourage the breeding of fine horses—horses suitable for saddle, cavalry or light harness service, and horses of early maturity."

The United States Government has taken over the Hudson Street Hospital in New York city for military patients. The Hudson Street Hospital, known as the House of Relief, is a branch of the New York Hospital.

PROMOTIONS AND RETIREMENTS.

Brig. Gen. Henry P. Birmingham, Nat. Army (colonel Medical Corps, U.S.A.), who was retired for age March 15, 1918, with his Regular Army rank of colonel has been serving in France with the American Expeditionary Forces and is now in Washington. He was born in New York, March 15, 1854. He entered the Army as an assistant surgeon Feb. 18, 1881. He reached the grade of major Dec. 15, 1898, and during the war with Spain he served as major and brigade surgeon of Volunteers. He was promoted lieutenant colonel April 23, 1908, and colonel June 7, 1911. He was appointed brigadier general, National Army, in 1917. General Birmingham served with the expedition to Vera Cruz, Mexico, in 1914, under General Funston. He received the degree of M.D. from the University of Michigan in 1876.

RECENT DEATHS.

Rear Admiral John Addison Baxter Smith, U.S.N., retired, who died at New Orleans, La., March 9, 1918, was born at Baltimore, Md., March 21, 1843. He entered the Service as a third assistant engineer April 21, 1863. During the Civil War he served on the Housatonic, when she was blown up by the Confederates and also on the Paul Jones during the period from July 23, 1863, to Sept. 23, 1864, and on the Mohango from Oct. 11, 1864, until the end of the war. He was warranted a second assistant engineer from Sept. 28, 1864, and was commissioned from July 25, 1866; promoted to first assistant engineer Jan. 11, 1873; made passed assistant engineer Feb. 24, 1874; promoted to chief engineer Feb. 16, 1892; attained the relative rank of commander Feb. 16, 1898, and promoted to commander March 3, 1899; promoted to captain June 8, 1902; transferred to the retired list from March 21, 1905. On March 17, 1905, he was made general inspector of machinery for the Navy, headquarters at New York, and senior member of all boards on changes in machinery for the Atlantic Coast, and was detached from this duty on Aug. 3, 1908. He was retired from March 21, 1905, and was commissioned rear admiral on the retired list.

Rear Admiral Thomas Perry, U.S.N., retired, whose death at Southern Pines, S.C., March 7, 1918, we noted briefly in our issue of March 9, was born in Elmira, N.Y., May 26, 1844. He was appointed an acting midshipman at the Naval Academy, Sept. 21, 1861, and was graduated in 1865. Among other duties he served in the school-ship Sabine, 1866; in the Pensacola, North Pacific Fleet, 1867; Suwanee, Pacific Fleet, 1868; Dictator, North Atlantic Station, 1869; Miantonomah, special service, 1870; Shenandoah, European Fleet, 1871-2; Manhattan, North Atlantic Fleet, 1873-4; Omaha, South Pacific, 1875-7; Naval Observatory, 1878-9; Swatara, Asiatic Station, 1879-81, and in the Alert, Asiatic Station, 1881-2. He was promoted to lieutenant commander, Nov., 1881; was on duty as lighthouse inspector, 1883-6; served in the Brooklyn, Asiatic Station, 1887-9; was on lighthouse duty, 1890 to December, 1892. He was promoted commander Jan. 10, 1892; was on duty as general inspector of the Cantine, February, 1893; was commanding Cantine 1894-6. After performing duty as lighthouse inspector of the Cantine, February, 1893; was commanding the flagship, at the base of operations at Key West, during the Spanish War, until March, 1899. He was naval secretary, Lighthouse Board, in 1901, and was promoted to captain June 11, 1899; was in command of the battleship Iowa, and in 1903 was captain of the navy yard, New York. He was promoted rear admiral in 1905, and was retired for age in May, 1916.

Impressive funeral services over the remains of Brig. Gen. Jacob H. Smith, U.S.A., who died at San Diego, Cal., March 2, 1918, were held at that place March 4. They included the participation of the 21st U.S. Infantry. Services were held in St. Paul's Episcopal Church; Rev. Charles L. Barnes officiating, and interment was at Arlington National Cemetery, Washington. Lieut. Col. F. V. S. Chamberlain, 21st Inf., headed the escort, followed by the regimental staff and band, with six sergeants as pall bearers. The honorary pall bearers were Gens. Herman H. Hall, Alexander M. Tut-hill, John McClellan, Anthony W. Vogdes, General Culver of the Loyal Legion, and Col. Willis Uline of the 21st U.S. Infantry. The mourners followed and next were officers and enlisted men, members of the San Diego City Council and other leading citizens and patriotic organizations.

Commodore Jacob W. Miller, New York Naval Militia, retired, and a former officer of the Navy, prominent in important business enterprises, died at his home in New York city, March 8, 1918, of pneumonia after two days' illness. Commodore Miller was born in Morristown, N. J., on June 1, 1847, the son of Mr. J.W. Miller, one-time United States Senator. He entered the Naval Academy in September, 1863, and was graduated in June, 1867. He served on the European, Pacific and West Indian stations and was appointed to special service in connection with the Nicaragua Inter-Ocean Canal in 1872. All of the hydrographic work on the San Juan River was under the direction of Commodore Miller. He was appointed secretary of the United States Nicaragua Commission in 1873, the commission to determine the best route for a ship canal across the Isthmus, and he wrote the report. "He was aboard the Vandalia in 1877 when General Grant made the trip around the world. Commodore Miller was instructor of ordnance and gunnery in the Naval Academy from 1878 to 1881. He resigned from the Navy on Jan. 2, 1884, and became vice president and general manager of the St. Louis, Fort Scott and Wichita Railroad. He later became general manager of the Providence and Stonington Steamship Company, the New York, Providence and Boston Railroad, and the New England Navigation Company. When the Naval Militia was organized in New York in 1891, Commodore Miller took an active part in its development and was the first commander of the 1st Battalion. When the Spanish-American War began he was appointed lieutenant commander in the Volunteer Navy. He was a member of the New York Chamber of Commerce Committee on Docks. He was a vice commander of the Naval Order of the United States, vice commander of the Order of the Spanish-American War, member of the Council of the Naval Alumni Association of New York and of the Society of Foreign Wars. His clubs were the University and the Century. In late years Commodore Miller devoted his energies to the work of the Cape Cod Construction Company, of which he was president, and which built the Cape Cod Canal. He leaves his wife, who was formerly Miss Katherine Wise,

of Washington, D.C.; two daughters, Mrs. J. Otis Post and Mrs. Robert Bowles, and a son, Mr. Henry Wise Miller, who is now engaged in Red Cross work in France.

Mr. George von L. Meyer, a former Secretary of the U.S. Navy under the administration of President Taft, died at his home at Boston, Mass., March 10, after an illness of several weeks. He was born June 24, 1858, in Boston, and was graduated in 1879 with the degree of bachelor of arts from Harvard University. In business he was known as a banker with extensive interests in corporations. Mr. Meyer's wife and three children survive him—Capt. George von L. Meyer, jr., O.R.C.; Mrs. Christopher R. P. Rodgers, a daughter, whose husband is a lieutenant commander in the Navy, resides in Boston; another daughter, Mrs. Giuseppe Brambilla, wife of a one-time counselor of the Italian Embassy at Washington. Secretary Daniels, on learning of the death of Mr. Meyer, sent the following telegram to the entire Navy: "It is with deep regret that the department announces the death, on the 9th instant at Boston, of the Honorable George von L. Meyer, Secretary of the Navy from March 4, 1906, to March 4, 1913. As a mark of respect to his memory flags of the navy yards and stations and vessels in commission will be displayed at half-mast from 8 a.m. to sunset on the day after the receipt of this order." Mr. Daniels also sent a telegram of condolence to Mrs. von Meyer.

Major Charles Beverly Ewing, Med. Corps, U.S.A., whose death at Rochester, Minn., March 1, 1918, was briefly noted in our last issue, was a graduate of Washington University, St. Louis, alumnus of Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md. He participated in the Sioux campaign expedition against the Indians into Powder River Mountains, Mont., the summer of 1880; Apache campaign summer of 1882; battle of Chevelon Forks, Ariz., July 17, 1882; Cheyenne and Arapahoe campaign, Sioux campaign, battle of Wounded Knee Creek, S.D., Dec. 29, 1890; Spanish-American War, Philippine Insurrection and campaigns in northern Luzon from 1899 to 1900; Moro campaign, battle of Bud Dajo, Island of Jolo, Philippine Islands, March, 1906. The interment was at National Cemetery, Arlington, Monday, March 3. Major Ewing leaves a widow, two daughters, Mrs. Henry Lee Watson, wife of Major Watson of the Signal Corps, and Mrs. William Burrus McLaurin, wife of Captain McLaurin of the Cavalry, and a son John Fabiger Ewing, 3d Company, E.R.O.T.C., Camp Lee, Va.

Capt. John Dilworth von Holtzendorff, 1st Art., U.S.A., who was wounded by shell fire in the German assault on the American trench section near Toul on March 1, died in a base hospital in France on March 5. Captain Holtzendorff was born in Brunswick, Ga., and was appointed a midshipman at the Naval Academy at Annapolis on May 19, 1908. He remained at the Academy until March 23, 1910, when he resigned and enlisted in the U.S. Army May 20, 1910, as a private in Troop G, 11th Cavalry. He was appointed a second lieutenant 6th U. S. Field Artillery, July 22, 1912. He was with General Pershing in Mexico in 1916.

Lieut. Comdr. Milton Cyrus Lawson, U.S.N.R.F., died at the Naval Hospital, New York, on March 9, 1918. He was born in San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 21, 1880, and entered the U.S. Naval Reserve Force on Dec. 20, 1917. Under date of Dec. 26, 1917, he was given the provisional rank of lieutenant commander to serve for a period of four years. At the time of his death he was on duty in New York.

Lieut. William T. Gleason, M.R.C., on duty with the 43d U.S. Infantry, dropped dead at Salt Lake, Utah, March 7, 1918, as he alighted from a train. He was returning from New Orleans from leave. His father, Michael Gleason, lives at Escanaba, Mich.

The Navy Department has been advised of the death of Lieut. Earle Wayne Freed Childs, U.S.N., while performing temporary duty on a British vessel. The date of death was not contained in the advice. Lieutenant Childs' home address was 1144 84th street, Brooklyn, N.Y. He was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 1, 1893, and entered the Naval Academy from the 17th Congressional District of Philadelphia on July 10, 1911. He was temporarily appointed a lieutenant from Oct. 15, 1917.

Lieut. Edward McC. Peters, Inf., U.S.A., who has been killed in action in France, was commissioned in the U.S. Infantry Nov. 30, 1917. He was appointed from New York from civil life. His death was announced in the casualty list from the War Department on March 13.

Col. Edwin A. Stevens, formerly colonel of the 2d Infantry, N.G.N.J., died at Washington, D.C., March 8, 1918, in the sixtieth year of his age. Colonel Stevens was born in Philadelphia, March 14, 1858, and was the son of the late Edwin A. and Martha Bayard Stevens, of Castle Point, Hoboken, N.J. He was graduated from Princeton in the class of 1879 and later received the engineers' degree at Stevens Institute, which was founded by his father. After graduation from Stevens, Colonel Stevens began the practice of marine engineering, working at lathe and bench in the machine shops. He invented many appliances in machinery now in general use, and designed the screw ferryboat, the Bergen, the first of its type ever used on the Hudson. He was connected with various public enterprises and was a member of many scientific societies and clubs.

Gen. Augustus D. Ayling, who served for more than twenty-seven years as Adjutant General of New Hampshire, died at his home, "The Barracks," at Centerville, Mass., March 9, 1918. He was a veteran of the Civil War and was known as one of the most efficient Adjutants General in the National Guard. General Ayling was born in Boston on July 28, 1840. At the outbreak of the Civil War he enlisted in Co. G, 6th Massachusetts Militia, for three months. At the termination of this period he, with his company, re-enlisted for three years. He served as a second and first lieutenant in the 29th Mass. Infantry, and while stationed with his regiment at Newport News he was an eye-witness to the destroying of the Congress and the Cumberland by the Merrimack and also the memorable fight which took place the next day between the Monitor and the Merrimack. In May, 1864, he was commissioned first lieutenant of the 24th Mass. Volunteer Infantry. He was on the staff of Major Gen. R. S. Foster, commanding the 1st Division of the 24th Corps, and also served as judge advocate of the division. He was mustered out on Jan. 20, 1866. After the war General Ayling was in business in Nashua, N. H., and joined the New Hampshire National Guard as a captain in the 2d Infantry. General Ayling was appointed Adjutant General of the State on July 1, 1879. He served in that capacity for more than twenty-seven years, or until Jan. 1, 1907, when he retired. He removed to Centerville, Cape Cod, the former home of Mrs. Ayling. General Ayling was a Mason, belonged to the Knights Templars, and to the G.A.R., and the M.O. L.L.U.S., aside from various social military organizations. Besides his wife, Elizabeth (Cornish) Ayling, he is survived by a daughter, 23d Cornish Ayling, of

Hartford, Conn.; a son, Charles Lincoln Ayling, of Boston, and a grandson, Robertson Ayling.

Admiral von Diederichs, of the German navy, commander of a German squadron off Manila during the Spanish-American War in 1898, and who clashed with Admiral George Dewey, U.S.N., the commander of the American squadron in the Philippines, died at Baden-Baden, March 10, 1918. Admiral von Diederichs, during the blockade at Manila, showed a disinclination to observe the rules. Admiral Dewey insisted that the warships of the neutrals entering the bay should report to the Americans and was upheld in this contention by the British naval commander. The Germans, nevertheless, sought to evade the rule, but after a shot was fired across the bows of the Cormoran, the German admiral ordered the rules obeyed thereafter. Only two months before he died Admiral Dewey told United States Senator William Alden Smith that he had come into possession of facts which established irrefutably that Von Diederichs' presence with a German squadron in the harbor of Manila Bay in May, 1898, was for the purpose of assuming control of the islands, a Governor, and that when the Spanish-American war was declared Germany and Spain had completed negotiations for the acquisition of the Philippines by the Kaiser's government.

Mrs. Morgan Smith, mother of Lieut. Col. William H. Smith, Med. Corps, N.A., died at Mineola, Tex., March 4, 1918.

Edward B. D. Riley, class of 1860, U.S.M.A., died at Buffalo, Feb. 28, 1918. He was born at old Fort Gibson, Indian Territory, in 1839, a son of Gen. Bennett Riley, colonel 1st U.S. Inf., and entered West Point in 1855. He served as brevet second lieutenant 6th Infantry and as second lieutenant 4th Infantry. He resigned June 13, 1861, and went South and served in the Confederate army as lieutenant colonel of ordnance. After the war he was for a while inspector of government works at Cleveland, Ohio. For many years he was in the employ of the Erie Railroad at Buffalo, N.Y. Six of his classmates survive—Porter, Sloan, Kellogg, two Wilsons and Hopkins.

Lady Margaret Cameron, who died recently, was the widow of Lochiel, twenty-fourth chieftain of the great clan of Cameron, and mother of the present and twenty-fifth chieftain, colonel commanding the Cameron Highland Regiment of the British army in the present war. Lady Margaret Cameron was the grand aunt of Capt. Francis H. Cameron, U.S. Army; of Mrs. Charles Burnett, wife of Major Charles Burnett, now at the General Staff School in France; of Mrs. George H. Paine, wife of Major G. H. Paine, 17th U.S.F.A., now at the front, and of Mrs. Arthur F. Hanlon, wife of Major A. J. Hanlon, Signal Corps, Aviation Section, on duty at Washington, D.C.

The Rev. Douglas Ottinger Kelley, a prominent California clergyman and a veteran of the Civil War, died in San Francisco, Cal., on Jan. 10, 1918. Mr. Kelley was born on Kelleys Island, Lake Erie, Ohio. At the outbreak of the Civil War he joined Co. C, 100th Ohio Infantry, was made first sergeant and shortly afterwards commissioned second lieutenant in the same regiment. He campaigned with his regiment through Kentucky and Virginia, and was for six months a prisoner of war in Libby, and nine months in places further South. After being exchanged he rejoined his command in the field. June 20, 1865, he was mustered out as a first lieutenant, 100th Ohio Infantry. Mr. Kelley was admitted to the bar in Ohio. In 1870 he went to California and joined the ministry, becoming prominently identified with the growth and development of the Episcopal Church in California. He leaves a widow and three sons living in California. Two of his sons are in the Service, Major R. H. Kelley, Inf., N.A., inspector 29th Division, and Chaplain Leslie C. Kelley, 30th Base Hospital.

Wadsworth Ramsay Smith, who died in Burlington, Vt., on Feb. 4, 1918, and was buried in the Congressional Cemetery at Washington, D.C., on Feb. 8, 1918, was the son of Lieut. Henry Warren Smith, 3d Cav., U.S.A., who died many years ago at Fort Stanton, N.M. Mr. Smith was a nephew of the late Brig. Gen. Joseph R. Smith, Med. Corps, U.S.A. He was well known in Army circles, was a devoted member of the Vermont Commandery, of the M.O.L.L.U.S., and it was only because of his physical disability that he was not in the military service that he loved so dearly.

Anne Robertson Leonard, wife of Capt. John C. Leonard, U.S.N., retired, died after a brief illness at her residence, 112 Willoughby avenue, Brooklyn, N.Y., on March 9, 1918. Interment took place at Arlington, Va., in the afternoon of March 12. Mrs. Leonard was a native of Kentucky. Her father was Capt. Richard Robertson, of that state, but born in Virginia. He was a member of the Virginia family of that name. The late Gen. Beverly Robertson, of Washington, was a cousin of her father. Her mother was Virginia C. Cromwell, of Cincinnati.

Ensign Samuel L. Lewis, U.S.N.R.F., died in France March 11, 1918, of appendicitis, and was buried March 13. He was born in Portsmouth, Va., Dec. 14, 1883, and was enrolled in the U.S. Naval Reserve Force on Nov. 5, 1917, as ensign, to serve for a period of four years. On Nov. 12, 1917, he was ordered to New York city for duty, and on Nov. 19, 1917, was ordered detached and to duty on the U.S.S. Nokomis II.; on Dec. 27, 1917, detached from Nokomis II., and ordered to the U.S.S. Utowana.

First Sergt. Thomas E. Conlen, U.S.A., retired, a soldier with an excellent record, died at 528 Curtis avenue, Richmond Hill, N.Y., a few days ago. Sergeant Conlen was retired in 1910 at Fort Sheridan, Ill., after thirty years of service with the 27th U.S. Infantry. He was buried with full military honors at the National Cemetery at Cypress Hills, N.Y. Deceased leaves only his wife, Mary E. Conlen, who accompanied him during twenty-eight years of service.

The following deaths of officers, not previously reported by the War Department, were made public on March 11:

Brig. Gen. Charles W. Alexander, retired; at Washington, D.C., Feb. 28, 1918.

Brig. Gen. Jacob H. Smith, retired, at San Diego, Cal., March 1, 1918.

Second Lieut. Harold F. Eadie, Inf. R.C., with American Expeditionary Force, March 1, 1918.

First Lieut. Davis K. Summers, M.R.C., with American Expeditionary Force, March 1, 1918.

Capt. Stewart W. Hoover, Inf., with American Expeditionary Force, March 1, 1918.

First Lieut. John H. David, jr., Inf. R.C., with American Expeditionary Force, March 1, 1918.

Second Lieut. Henry M. Croskey, N.G., at Camp Wadsworth, S.C., March 3, 1918.

Second Lieut. Charles S. Woods, Inf. R.C., at Fort Riley, Kas., March 4, 1918.

First Lieut. Frank Bates Whitney, A.S.S.R.C., at Fort Sill, Okla., March 4, 1918.

Capt. John H. Bell, M.R.C., at Fort Sill, Okla., March 4, 1918.

First Lieut. Charles W. Pauly, A.S.S.R.C., at Lawton, Okla., March 4, 1918.

Capt. Alexander H. Innes, C.A.N.A., at Baltimore, Md., March 5, 1918.

Capt. Harry C. McHenry, Inf., N.G., with American Expeditionary Force, March 5, 1918.

First Lieut. Louis J. Jordan, F.A.R.C., with American Expeditionary Force, March 5, 1918.

First Lieut. Frank Gibbs Montgomery, A.S.S.R.C., with American Expeditionary Force, March 6, 1918.

First Lieut. George A. Ward, Field Signal Battalion, N.G., with American Expeditionary Force, March 6, 1918.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Mrs. T. De Witt Talmage announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Rebecca Collier, to Capt. William Pitt Scott, U.S.N.

The engagement of Mrs. Bertha B. Byrne to Stanton J. Peele, of Washington, former Congressman and later Chief Justice of the U.S. Court of Claims, has recently been announced. Mrs. Byrne, widow of Col. Bernard A. Byrne, U.S.A., and the daughter of the late Col. Albert Barnitz, U.S.A., is living in Washington at the Cairo, and has given much time to philanthropic work. Her two sons went to West Point. The wedding will be in April, and Judge and Mrs. Peele will reside in Washington.

Capt. J. L. Rice, U.S.A., of Corozal, C.Z., formerly attached to the 5th U.S. Infantry, was married to Miss Lucy White, of Ancon, C.Z., on Feb. 23, 1918.

Lieut. Harry F. Peto, U.S.R., and Miss Marion H. Fuller, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Fuller, of New York city, were married Nov. 14, 1917, in the Church of the Epiphany, New York city. Miss Olive E. Peto was the bridesmaid and Ensign J. S. Crawford, U.S.N., the best man. Lieutenant Peto is stationed at Camp Wadsworth, S.C.

Capt. Bartley M. Harloe, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., and Miss Virginia Rankin, daughter of Major Rankin, of the 100th Engineers, stationed at Camp Wheeler, Macon, Ga., were married March 9, 1918. Captain Harloe had been transferred to St. Augustine, Fla., so the wedding was hastened on that account. He was graduated from West Point last year.

Lieut. Speed L. Post, S.R.C., stationed at the aviation training station at Rockwell Field, North Island, San Diego, Cal., and Miss Martha Kneeder, daughter of Major William L. Kneeder, U.S.A., retired, of Coronado, Cal., were married at Christ Episcopal Church in the latter city Feb. 27, 1918. Rev. Charles E. Spalding, rector, officiating. The bride and groom were attended by Major and Mrs. Theodore MacCauley. Lieut. and Mrs. Post have taken apartments in Coronado. Mrs. Post has taken a course in ambulance and motor driving and is ready for active service at the front.

Lieut. Harry Barnes Sepulveda, 21st U.S. Inf., and Miss Ruby-Mianda Stone were married on Feb. 28, 1918, in the Pro-Cathedral of St. Paul at Los Angeles, Cal., the service being read by Dean William MacCormack. The cathedral was beautifully decorated with palms and the chancel was a mass of lighted white candles. The bride wore a gown of ivory satin, embroidered in iridescent shades, with touches of bluish pink, the court train being lined with the same shade. The veil, which was also of bluish pink, was caught with a quaint arrangement of pink roses and ferns. A shower bouquet of pink roses and ferns fell in long streamers to the foot of her dress. This unusual and dainty costume of palest pink and white replaced the usual monotony of the all white bridal costume. The bride was attended by her mother, Mrs. Edward J. Stone, as matron of honor. Mr. Ralph Bandini, of Los Angeles, was best man for Lieutenant Sepulveda. A small reception and wedding supper was held at the home of the groom's grandmother, Señora J. A. Sepulveda, of Los Angeles, after which the young couple left for station at San Diego, Cal., to be at home after March 10 at the Carnegie Apartments. This wedding unites two pioneer families of different sections of the United States, one of California, the other of Vermont. Miss Stone is a descendant of one of the first three families who made homes in Vermont, and was born in the old homestead at St. Johnsbury, Vt. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward J. Stone of Boston, Mass., who accompanied her West for the wedding. The bride has traveled extensively in Europe and other foreign countries, and has written a great deal on travel and social service work. Lieutenant Sepulveda is the son of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Sepulveda, of San Francisco, Cal., and a grandson of Señora J. A. Sepulveda, of Los Angeles. The Sepulveda family is one of the oldest Castilian Spanish families of California.

Lieut. Comdr. B. H. Green, U.S.N., and Miss Zita Reardon were married in New York, N.Y., on March 2, 1918.

Mrs. Robert H. Anderson announces the marriage of her daughter, Kathleen, to Capt. Daniel E. Murphy, 4th U.S. Cav., at Schofield Barracks, H.T. Captain Murphy is the son of Mrs. A. E. Murphy and the late Edward E. Murphy, of Washington, D.C.

Mr. and Mrs. James E. Lake, of Leavenworth, Kas., have issued invitations for the marriage of their daughter, Grace Drolinger, to Lieut. Kenyon H. Clark, U.S.A., on March 19, 1918, at the First Presbyterian Church. The young couple will be at home at Savannah, Ga. For the pleasure of Miss Lake, Miss Lillian Ricketson entertained with a beautiful dinner and miscellaneous shower on March 9 at her home. Covers were laid for fifteen friends of the bride-elect.

Mrs. A. F. Greenleaf, of Sterling Court, 326 Audubon avenue, New York city, announces the engagement of her daughter, Grace Marie Greenleaf, to Lieut. Glen Henry Anderson, U.S.A., West Point, class of 1918. Lieutenant Anderson is in the 23d Machine Gun Battalion, stationed at Fremont, Cal.

Mr. and Mrs. Sevin Thomas Parker, of Accomac county, Va., announce the marriage of their daughter, Florence Louise, to Lieut. Webster Strayer Blades, O.R.C., of Baltimore, Md., at Camp Wadsworth, Spartanburg, S.C., on March 2, 1918. The ceremony was performed by Regimental Chaplain Foreman, under the colors in the presence of a number of Lieutenant Blades's fellow officers and Lieut. and Mrs. Fleisher, Lieut. and Mrs. W. R. Russel were the attendants. The party an-

joyed a quiet dinner at the Cleveland Hotel. Lieutenant Blades is a graduate of St. John's, Annapolis and Harvard College. He received his commission at Fort Myer. He is assigned to the 1st Pioneer, Camp Wadsworth, S.C.

AVIATION CASUALTIES IN UNITED STATES.

Lieut. Col. William H. Couch, formerly a civilian aviator, and recently chief aviation instructor for the Army fliers in the South, died at Lake Charles, La., March 2, 1918, as a result of injuries received the day before at Gerstner Field. He was flying alone in a scout machine when he lost control and was dashed to the ground from a height of 150 feet.

Lieut. Ieron L. Mitchell, Eudora, Miss., was instantly killed, Cadet Flyer Joseph C. Wakefield seriously injured and Cadet Flyer Pemberton slightly injured in an airplane collision at Kelly Field No. 2, San Antonio, Texas, March 11. Mitchell and Wakefield were returning from a cross-country flight and Pemberton, flying alone, appeared from another direction. Three hundred feet above the ground the two machines came into collision, locked and fell in a twisting spiral. Lieutenant Mitchell was dead when his body was taken from the wreckage. Wakefield's thighs were fractured and he suffered serious cuts about the body. Pemberton's injury consisted only of bruises.

Ensign Leslie M. MacNaughton, U.S.N.R.F., died at Norfolk, Va., March 13, 1918, as the result of a fall in a seaplane. He was born in Fort Edward, N.Y., on Oct. 2, 1894, and was enrolled in the U.S. Naval Reserve Force as an ensign on Jan. 23, 1918, while serving at Pensacola, Fla., as an enlisted man. On Feb. 7, 1918, he was detached, and ordered to the naval air station, Hampton Roads, Va., and was on duty at this station until the date of his death.

Lieuts. Marmaduke Earle, of Lewisburg, Pa., and Nile Gelwick, of Findlay, Ohio, A.S.S.R.C., were killed at Ellington Field, Houston, Texas, March 14, and Civilian Instructor Kaiser was seriously injured internally by falls in airplanes resulting from tail spins. Both accidents were attributed to high winds.

Flying Cadet Howard Holaday, of Denver, Colo., was killed at Kelly Field, San Antonio, Texas, March 13, when his airplane fell 4,000 feet. He was returning from a cross-country flight. He attended the first officers' training camp at Fort Riley, Kas., but gave up a commission in the Infantry to become an aviator.

Corpl. Cyril J. Favreau, while attempting to start an airplane at Kelly Field No. 2, San Antonio, Texas, was caught in the whirling propeller blades and the lower half of his face torn away. Favreau will be sent to a reclamation hospital at Washington, D.C., where surgeons will attempt to restore his chin and face, it was announced. The airplane was standing on the edge of a slight depression when Favreau whirled the propeller, and as the engine caught its spark the shock threw the machine forward and Favreau's face was caught by the propeller blades before he could throw back his head.

AVIATION NOTES.

Boards as hereinafter constituted were recently ordered by the War Department to meet at Charleston, S.C.; Fort Totten, N.Y.; and Boston, Mass., for the purpose of locating hero coast defense squadron sites, and balloon coast defense company sites, in the South Atlantic Coast Artillery District, the Middle Atlantic Coast Artillery District, and the North Atlantic Coast Artillery District, respectively. Detail for boards: Major Norman W. Peek, J.M.A., S.C.; Major Edward D. Sinks, M.R.C.; 2d Lieut. C. L. Stuckland, A.S., S.R.C.; Mr. W. P. Stevens, A.M.E., S.C., at large. A fifth member to be selected by the commanding officer of each Coast Artillery district upon the request of the senior member of the board. The board was directed to report to the commanders of the above named Coast Artillery districts.

Establishment of an Army aviation school at Charleston, S.C., has been authorized by the War Department.

Arrangements have been made by the Aircraft Board through which W. S. Gifford, Director of the Council of National Defense, will act also in a similar capacity for the board. He will deal particularly with the problems of organization involved in the activities of this body in its advisory relations with the War and Navy Departments and with the industries involved in the Government program. With the recent appointment of Mr. Thayer, president of the Western Electric Company, the board's personnel has now been completed. Mr. Gifford, of course, will continue in his present capacity as director of the Council of National Defense.

PERSONALS.

(Contributions to this column are always welcome. We shall be pleased to receive items from officers in Europe.)

Col. Lucius L. Durfee, U.S.A., has arrived at San Antonio, Texas.

Capt. and Mrs. Thomas F. Bogle, U.S.R., have arrived at Fort Sill, Okla.

Paymr. Gen. and Mrs. T. J. Cowie, U.S.N., are located at the Highlands, Washington.

Capt. A. C. Weidenbach (U.S. Inf.), A.S.S.C., who has been in France, has returned to Washington for duty.

A son was born to Major and Mrs. S. H. MacGregor, Ord. Dept., N.A., at Savannah, Ga., on March 2, 1918.

Major W. Van R. Whitall, U.S. Guards, N.A., is the officer in charge of the U.S. Guards in the Eastern Department.

Mrs. F. S. Beaumont and her daughters, Mrs. Krez and Mrs. Cobb, have taken an apartment at Atlantic City until June 1.

Mrs. Maxwell Case, wife of Lieutenant Case, U.S.N., with her two small sons will again occupy her apartment in Baltimore, after a visit to her brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Robins, of Germantown, Pa.

Mrs. Albert R. White has joined her husband, Lieut. Col. Albert R. White, D.C., in New York. They will be located at the Hotel Le Marquis, on East Thirty-first street, while Lieutenant Colonel White is on duty at the U.S. Medical Supply Depot.

John S. Gordon, son of Phil K. Gordon, of San Francisco, Cal., and grandson of Gen. David S. Gordon, U.S.A., retired, was commissioned a lieutenant in the motor section of the Regular Army March 1. Lieutenant Gordon was formerly connected with the Standard Oil Company. At the outbreak of the war he enlisted and went to Camp Upton, N.Y.

Mrs. Thropp, wife of Lieut. Scott Thropp, U.S.R., has arrived in Panama.

Lieut. and Mrs. Samuel G. Green, U.S.R., have arrived in Springfield, Mass.

Lieut. Harold L. Burr, U.S.R., has left Boston and arrived at Camp Devens, Mass.

Major and Mrs. William H. Wiley, U.S.R., are located at the Burlington, Washington.

Lieut. James Woodrow, U.S.R., has returned to Washington after a visit in Columbia, S.C.

Lieut. Robert H. Bitzer, U.S.R., is visiting Dr. and Mrs. J. H. Bitzer in Alexandria, Va.

Mrs. G. H. Snelling, wife of Lieutenant Snelling, O.R.C., and son, are visiting Lieutenant Snelling at Baltimore, Md.

A son, Horace P. Hobbs, Jr., was born to Lieut. Col. and Mrs. H. P. Hobbs, Inf., N.A., at Washington, D.C., on March 8, 1918.

Lieut. and Mrs. Stanhope Nixon, U.S.R., have left the Shoreham, Washington, and have leased a residence in Chevy Chase, Md.

A son was born to Lieut. and Mrs. Arthur W. Holt, Coast Art., U.S.A., at U.S. National Cemetery, Mobile, Ala., on March 6, 1918.

Major and Mrs. A. M. Milton, U.S.A., announce the birth of a daughter, Barbara Jean Milton, at San Antonio, Texas, on Feb. 25, 1918.

A daughter, Anne Case, was born to Major and Mrs. R. W. Case, 27th U.S. Inf., at Department Hospital, Manila, P.I., on Dec. 22, 1917.

Capt. and Mrs. William M. Husson, 82d Field Art., announce the birth of their daughter, Mary Elizabeth, at Fort Bliss, Texas, on Feb. 27, 1918.

A daughter, Muriel Ruth King, was born to Capt. and Mrs. Harry Lee King, Coast Art., U.S.A., at Fort Mills, Corregidor, P.I., on Jan. 25, 1918.

Brig. Gen. Frederic D. Evans, N.A. (Colonel, U.S.A.), attached to the depot brigade at Camp Devens, Mass., was removed to the base hospital March 9 suffering with diphtheria.

Lieut. Col. Richard M. Thomas, 2d U.S. Cav., has been seriously ill at the Strath Haven Inn, Swarthmore, Pa., suffering from pleuro-pneumonia. He is convalescing slowly.

Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels will speak at the 134th annual dinner of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, in New York city, to be held March 16 at the Astor Hotel.

Col. Benjamin F. Hardaway, 55th Inf., who has been on duty at Camp MacArthur, Texas, has gone to the Walter Reed Hospital at Takoma Park, D.C., for medical treatment.

During the absence of Capt. Horace T. Aplington, U.S.A., in France, Mrs. Aplington and little son, Henry 2d, will visit her parents, Col. and Mrs. Charles E. Nelson, at Derby Line, Vt.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Albert Ross, U.S.N., motored over to Palm Beach, Fla., March 7 from Miami and left for the North on March 8 on a tour of inspection which will take him to the Pacific coast.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Hollis T. Winston, U.S.N., have as their guests at the New York Navy Yard Mrs. George R. Smith and Miss Lucille Claire Smith, of Washington, D.C., mother and sister of Mrs. Winston.

Mr. Louis W. Stotesbury, former Adjutant General of New York, has been appointed a major in the Inspector General's Reserve Corps to date from March 9, 1918. Major Stotesbury, who formerly held the rank of brigadier general, N.G., was for many years an officer of the 7th Regiment, N.G.N.Y.

Mrs. John A. Pearson, who with Major Pearson, U.S.A., has been for some months at the Hotel Canterbury, Boston, Mass., is now at 29 Melville avenue, Dorchester, Mass., with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Spalding, where she expects to remain during Major Pearson's absence at Washington, where he has gone for treatment at the Walter Reed Hospital.

Mrs. Hollis T. Winston, wife of Lieutenant Commander Winston, U.S.N., of the New York Navy Yard, gave a St. Patrick's dinner party. A basket composed of green roses, containing favors for the ladies formed the centerpiece, and the color scheme was green and white. Besides the honor guests, Mr. and Mrs. George Pichard Smith and Miss Lucille Claire Smith, Mrs. Winston's mother and sister, were Commander Early, Lieutenant Kraemer, Capt. and Mrs. Kellogg, Comdr. and Mrs. Dungan, Naval Constr. and Mrs. Spilman and Miss Mildred Ives.

Among the arrivals at the Hotel Astor, New York city, this week were the following: Major Gen. John Biddle, Brig. Gen. E. S. Godfrey, Col. H. Wygant, Major and Mrs. R. H. Coles, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. C. C. Carter, Major H. R. Carey and Major and Mrs. John B. Richardson, of the Army; Paymr. E. Marbourg, Dr. E. A. Barker, Lieut. E. W. Wallace and Capt. R. D. Lowell, U.S.M.C.; Lieut. Col. and Mrs. E. E. Booth, Major Frank E. Smith, Capt. J. P. Stevens, George S. Andrew, F. D. McGee and S. G. Fuller, Major E. V. Bookmiller, U.S.A., in charge of civilian marksmanship, and Mrs. Bookmiller.

Mrs. Charles A. Coolidge, wife of Brigadier General Coolidge, U.S.A., retired, who resides at Detroit, Mich., received a letter from the French Consul in Chicago a few days ago informing her that she had been awarded the "premiere medal," a gold decoration, for her activity in establishing the Detroit ward at the American Ambulance Hospital at Neuilly, a suburb of Paris. "The letter," says the Detroit Free Press, "also informed her that the medals were being struck off and that until they were ready she was privileged to wear the ribbon of white moire, with its blue, white and red stripes pinned with a 'recognition button.' From the Journal Officiel in Paris, however, the list of medal awards was forwarded to Detroit, with Mrs. Coolidge's name among them. Queen Elizabeth, of Belgium, heads the list, since this 'Medal of French Gratitude' is given to persons other than native French men and women for services during the war. Miss Helen Coolidge, of Washington, a relative of Mrs. Coolidge's by marriage, also is mentioned as having received a medal of the second class. Since the summer of 1915 Mrs. Coolidge has raised funds for the Detroit ward of the hospital, now the American Military Hospital, No. 1, collecting \$3,000 every six months and sending the cost of three beds, more than \$600 a year. The ward is known as the 'jaw' ward, since all cases of lockjaw, broken or fractured jaws are treated there. Mrs. Coolidge is active in local patriotic circles, being a member of the National League for Woman's Service and president of the Detroit society, Dames of the M.O.L.L.U.S."

Lieut. and Mrs. Walker Cochran, U.S.N., are staying at the Hotel Astor, N.Y. city.

A daughter was born to Surg. and Mrs. Edward H. H. Old, U.S.N., on March 12, 1918.

Lieut. Robert W. Williams, U.S.A., has leased a flat at 1600 Rhode Island avenue, Washington.

Capt. and Mrs. Robert Carter, U.S.R., left Camp Meade, Md., on March 16 for Fort Sill, Okla.

Miss Nancy Davis is visiting her grandparents, Col. and Mrs. Henry C. Davis, U.S.A., in Columbia, S.C.

Miss Anita Kite, daughter of Surg. I. W. Kite, U.S.N., is the house guest of Miss Hortense Hodges in Norfolk, Va.

Mrs. M. B. Deadrick, of Washington, is the guest of Comdr. and Mrs. William L. Pryor, U.S.N., in Norfolk, Va.

Surg. and Mrs. R. K. McClanahan, U.S.N., are staying at the Everett, Washington, before returning to Las Animas, Colo.

Capt. and Mrs. Ridley McLean, U.S.N., were hosts at a prettily appointed dinner on March 9 at the Chevy Chase Club, Md.

Lieut. Louis N. Duffy, N.A., has returned to Anniston, Ala., after a brief stay with Mrs. Duffy and small son in Alexandria, Va.

Mrs. Atkins, wife of Naval Constr. Lew M. Atkins, U.S.N., is the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Nevett Steele, in Annapolis.

Miss Katherine Knight, daughter of Rear Admiral Austin M. Knight, U.S.N., is visiting friends in Anne Arundel county, Md.

Mrs. Brand, wife of Major Harrison Brand, U.S.A., is visiting her parents, Senator and Mrs. Porter McCumber, in Washington.

The Misses Henrietta and Mollie Early, of Lynchburg, Va., are the guests of their brother, Major C. C. Early, U.S. Inf., in Washington.

Major and Mrs. Thomas Madden Foley, U.S.R., have returned to Washington from New York and are located at 2400 Sixteenth street, N.W.

Mrs. Bacon, wife of P.A. Sprg. Sankey Bacon, U.S.N., was guest of honor at a dance given by Mrs. Pierce Staggs on March 2 in Washington.

Mrs. Marcus, widow of Lieut. Arnold Marcus, U.S.N., accompanied by her niece, Miss Katherine Magee, has left Washington for San Francisco.

Miss Elizabeth Rush Porter, daughter of the late Col. John Biddle Porter, U.S.A., is the house guest of Miss Ellen M. Cassatt in Philadelphia, Pa.

Capt. E. J. Dorn, U.S.N., is a member of the associate committee of the Washington branch of the Secretariat Français des Villages Libérés.

Mrs. Gheen and Miss Mary Gheen, wife and daughter of Rear Admiral Edward H. Gheen, U.S.N., are spending some time in Atlantic City, N.J.

Col. and Mrs. John T. Dickenson, U.S.R., have given up their apartment at the Burlington and are now located at Chatham Courts, Washington.

Lieut. and Mrs. Francis Alton Connolly have rented their Eighteenth street residence, Washington, and have taken an apartment at Rutland Courts.

Lieut. and Mrs. W. W. Bayley, U.S.N., have as their guests the former's parents, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Warner B. Bayley, U.S.N., in Annapolis, Md.

Mrs. Robert Byrd has returned to the Hotel Stratford, Washington, after a visit to her grandson and his wife, Lieut. and Mrs. J. S. Spore, U.S.N., in Annapolis, Md.

Mrs. Ross and Miss Betsy Ross, wife and daughter of Lieut. Col. Tenny Ross, N.A., have left Washington to attend the 100th Night entertainment at West Point, N.Y.

Among the box holders for the "Tri-Color Ball" for the benefit of the American Fund for French Wounded are Mrs. Perry Belmont, Mrs. Harry Leonard and Mrs. John R. Williams.

During the absence of Major Richard E. Cummins, U.S.A., in France, Mrs. Cummins and children will be at 925 Tenth street, Colorado, to be near Mrs. Cummins's father, Major Kneeder.

A son was born to Lieut. and Mrs. C. H. Armstrong, 17th U.S. Inf., at Fort McPherson, Ga., on March 9, 1918. Lieutenant Armstrong is a graduate of the U.S. Military Academy, class of 1917.

Mrs. McKie, widow of Major John William McKie, U.S.A., with her little daughter, is at the home of her sister, Mrs. Horatio H. Armstrong, corner Farmington avenue and Quaker Lane, Hartford, Conn.

Mrs. Johnston, wife of Gen. John A. Johnston, N.A., will return to Washington next week from New York and reopen her residence, 2111 Massachusetts avenue, while General Johnston is on duty in Boston, Mass.

Comdr. and Mrs. Henry C. Mustin, U.S.N., are the guests of the latter's brother-in-law and sister, Major Gen. and Mrs. George Barnett, U.S.M.C., at their quarters at the marine barracks, before leaving a house in Washington.

Mrs. Newton D. Baker, wife of the Secretary of War, sang a selection of songs at the annual benefit reception of the Crittenden Circle of the Sunshine and Community Society held on March 13 at the Wyoming, Washington.

Among the Army officers stopping at the Hotel Clark, Los Angeles, Cal., this week are Capt. and Mrs. H. E. Whiteside, Lieuts. B. F. Sealle and W. D. Burke, of Fort McArthur; Lieutenant Lockhard, of Camp Kearny; Lieuts. Earl M. Greening and D. F. Williams, of Camp Kearny.

Col. and Mrs. Marlborough C. Wyeth, U.S.A., have arrived from St. Louis, and are staying at the Hotel Astor, New York. Colonel Wyeth has been assigned to duty at the Army Medical Supply Depot, New York city.

Miss Dorothy Wyeth, who has been spending the winter in Atlanta, Ga., with her aunt, Mrs. J. O. Mathewson, will arrive in a week or two.

Lieut. and Mrs. Robert L. Bolding delightfully entertained with a dinner party on their thirteenth wedding anniversary March 10 at their quarters, 173-B Riverside avenue. Covers were laid for the following guests: Major and Mrs. Hurley, Capt. and Mrs. Payne, Capt. and Mrs. Widell, Capt. and Mrs. Fiske, Lieutenant Gorman, Miss Alma Widell, Mr. Gibbs, Miss Louise Pickle.

Major E. R. Andrews, U.S.A., assistant to Col. Leonard D. Wildman, U.S.A., chief signal officer, Central Department, Chicago, Ill., has taken an apartment at 421 Wrightwood avenue. Mrs. Andrews and little daughter, Leonora, recently joined Major Andrews after extended visits with Mrs. Andrews's brothers, Mr. C. H. Bishop, Hollywood, Cal., and Mr. H. R. Bishop, Kansas City, Mo.

Mrs. Robert Lee Howze, who with her children has just left Boston to join General Howze, N.A., at Fort Bliss, will be very much missed as during her stay in that city she made many friends and was extensively entertained by many of the women in that city. Miss Harriet Howze was also very popular among the younger set and attended many of the debutante teas and dances, and was elected an honorary member of the fashionable sewing circle of 1917-18.

Col. Sydney Grant, Coast Art., Army of the United States, now on duty at Fort Hamilton, N.Y., who has been selected for duty abroad, reviewed the 13th Coast Artillery, New York Guard, in the army in Brooklyn, N.Y., on the night of March 13. Colonel Grant, who was given a rousing reception, was the commander of the 13th Coast Artillery, mustered into the United States service in 1917. He was the most successful and efficient commander the organization ever had.

Over one hundred persons attended the dinner-dance given by the officers of Chanute Field on March 6 at the officers' mess. The following officers and ladies from the School of Military Aeronautics, University of Illinois, Urbana, Major and Mrs. William F. Pearson, U.S.A., the commandant; Captain Lanahan, the adjutant; Capt. and Mrs. Finch, M.I.C.; and Lieut. and Mrs. Hermes and a number of young ladies of the Alpha Chi Omega Sorority of the university were also among the guests.

A beautiful monument has recently been erected in the National Cemetery at Arlington, Va., by Mr. and Mrs. George H. Holden, of Burlington, Vt., in memory of their son, the late Comdr. Jones H. Holden, U.S.N. The stone is of Barre granite and of simple design with the family name plainly cut on the face. On the opposite side is a bronze tablet bearing an inscription similar to that on the tablet, which was erected by Commander Holden's classmates in Memorial Hall, Annapolis.

Among the bills recently introduced in Congress is one to restore John B. H. Waring to the Army as an officer on the retired list with the rank of major. In 1916, while holding the rank of captain in the Medical Corps, he was court-martialed for refusing duty at Schofield Barracks, giving as a reason the fact that the tropical sunlight of Hawaii hurt his eyes. He was sentenced to dismissal, but the President commuted this to a reduction of twenty-five files in grade. Captain Waring was later wholly retired for disability not incident to the service.

Congressman Caldwell, of New York, has appointed Oliver Alford, son of Mr. and Mrs. Smith Alford, of 5 Locust street, Flushing, N.Y., to the U.S. Naval Academy. Alford took the examination at Baltimore in February. The only previous training he had was at Flushing High School, where he had been a member of the junior class. He will remain in the high school until June, when he is to report at Annapolis. Alford is only seventeen years old. He is one of the star athletes of Flushing High School.

Lieut. M. M. Crane, jr., 360th Inf., N.A., Camp Travis, Texas, and Miss Ann A. Hicks were married March 5 at the home of the bride's parents, Dr. and Mrs. F. M. Hicks, by Rev. A. G. Jones, of the First Presbyterian Church, the bride's uncle. A buffet supper was served the guests after the wedding. Lieut. and Mrs. Crane left later in the evening for a visit with the bridegroom's parents, Gen. and Mrs. M. M. Crane, at Dallas, Texas.

GENERAL CROWDER ON UNIVERSAL SERVICE.

Chairman Dent, of the House Committee on Military Affairs, was quoted as saying recently there would be no universal military training legislation considered at this time. "In the first place it is impractical," said he, "because of lack of officers that would be required to train them. We have searched the country with a fine tooth comb in the selection of the most efficient men to officer the Army we are sending into the field."

In this connection it is interesting to present the opinion of Major Gen. Enoch H. Crowder, Provost Marshal General, on universal military training as he gave them before the House Committee on Military Affairs a short time before Mr. Dent had made the above statement. Congressman Frank L. Greene, of Vermont, asked General Crowder, at a hearing on proposed war measure legislation, to give his (General Crowder's) definition of the term "universal obligation to military service." General Crowder said:

"The phrase, in my judgment, normally imports the universality of the obligation of our arms-bearing population to serve. Of course, the obligation is limited in practice by a variety of considerations. Physical fitness is one of the considerations, and in every scheme of so-called universal military service that I have studied, there is a variety of causes that defeat the obligation in the particular case. They are not unlike the causes that are recited in Section 4 of the Selective Service law, although we have, perhaps, provided more liberal exemptions, legislatively, than any other nation that has dealt with the problem of compulsory military service. When I say it contemplates universality of the obligation, limited in the special way that I have described, then I think I have probably answered all that your question imported."

"I would like to go further, if I may, and say I have never contemplated universal military service as a practicable thing in this country, when conscribed in the sense that we would train 100 per cent. of our arms-bearing population or 100 per cent. of each of our annual classes of men becoming of military age. In the first place, it is not practicable to do so. It will, I think, always be the deliberate judgment of our people, and must, therefore, be the judgment of the Congress, that our military preparation must bear some reasonable proportion to our reasonable apprehension of danger. We have a larger population to draw upon than any other nation in the world, and therefore larger annual classes coming into military service than any other nation in the world. If we undertake the training of all men of those classes, we are extending our preparation to a point that no other nation has contemplated. We would build up a larger military establishment, with less apprehension of danger from outside attack, than any other nation in the world. That has always led me to think of selective military service rather than universal military service."

"If you are going to place the proposition upon non-military grounds and argue the great advantage of universal military training in the physical development of our nation, of course, you have a different case than if you based it upon military necessity alone. The public health men come in and take up the argument at that point and complete it, but the military man can not

carry the argument logically any further than I have attempted to carry it."

NOTES OF OUR FORCES ABROAD.

About fifty officers and men of the American Expeditionary Forces who are in the sector of the front along the Chemin des Dames have been cited by the French government up to March 10 as winners of the War Cross. These awards were made for the part the men played in eleven engagements, most of which were raids against positions they were holding. A number of the recipients of the War Cross, some of whose homes are in Maine, have been holding a certain place against which the enemy's attacks were especially strong. These troops helped the French to break up the attacks and drive off the Germans. Some of the men decorated distinguished themselves in patrol encounters in No Man's Land. The names of only eight of the recipients of the medals, all of whom are members of the same company, have become available. They are Lieut. Harold Hay Davison, Chaplain Osia Boucher, Sergt. George F. Dever, Corpl. Frank F. Hurley and Pvts. Edward Larson, Harold Eldridge, Stuart W. Miller and Charles M. Sykes, all of whose homes are in New England.

On March 10 an American patrol brought in behind the lines the first enemy sniper's camouflage suit, made of woven brownish-colored grass, the same shade as the landscape, the dispatch failing to state whether the German sniper was inside the suit or not.

Admiral Sir John Jellicoe, former chief of the Naval Staff, spent three days at the American flotilla base in Ireland in the first week in March. He met a number of American naval officers and visited the American ships in the harbor.

According to an Associated Press dispatch sent from the headquarters of the American Expeditionary Forces in France at ten p.m. on March 14: "American troops in the Lunéville sector have occupied and are holding enemy trenches northeast of Badonviller, which they forced the Germans to abandon through recent raids and concentrated artillery fire. The trenches have been consolidated with ours. This, though a small forward movement, marks the first permanent advance by the American Army in France. The Germans made only feeble attempts to retake the position, but each time were repulsed."

A cable dispatch from the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Forces announces that General Gerard, commander of the 8th French Army, has congratulated the division commander of the Rainbow (42d) Division on the effective manner in which the troops of that division repulsed an enemy raid on their front in the early morning of March 5. Our losses in the engagement were light, with no prisoners or missing. The enemy suffered losses.

With the Destroyer Force.

The general health of the officers and men of the U.S. Navy destroyer force continues excellent, despite the rigors of the raw, depressing climate peculiar to the south coast of Ireland. They miss the dry, crisp winter weather of the northern part of the United States. The dampness hereabouts causes colds to be contracted easily and weakened constitutions crack under the strain. A few men have been sent back to the United States, but the greater majority of the sailors are in better health than in time of peace.

One death from disease in nine months is the health record of the American forces in the destroyers and supply ships operating from the flotilla base, according to a statement issued on Jan. 25. This fact and subsequent figures would be the more remarkable if the ratio could be given, but the number of Americans over here is, of course, not for publication. This gratifying record is regarded as a splendid tribute to the flotilla's senior surgeon and his two assistants. Sixty-two operations under general anaesthesia have been performed since the first destroyer arrived last spring. The majority of these were abdominal operations. And all were performed without a single case of infection. There were 189 minor operations under local anaesthesia. The medical work consisted chiefly of the treatment of respiratory diseases due to exposure in inclement weather, cold and dampness and sea watches in rough weather. There has also been a considerable amount of laboratory work.

The British war bond campaign was featured on March 7 by the presence in London of Vice Admiral Sims, Chief of American operations in the war zone. Accompanied by several members of his staff, Admiral Sims launched in Fountain Pond, in the shadow of the Nelson Monument in Trafalgar Square, models of warships. A huge crowd cheered for the United States and Great Britain.

CASUALTIES ABROAD, MARCH 9-15.

Killed in Action.

Lieutenants.

David, John H. Peters, Edward McClure, jr.

Enlisted.

[In the lists as here published, all the enlisted are privates unless otherwise indicated.]

Adkins, George	Hovey, George E.
Ahern, Michael	Kearney, Edward J.
Ammon, Oscar	Kelly, Edward J.
Anderson, Harry L.	Kennedy, James B.
Behmer, Albert E., corpl.	Klein, Homer W.
Briggs, Thomas G.	Kotouch, Robert
Britt, Patrick	Laffey, Peter
Brakefield, Joe D.	LeGall, John
Christfully, Arthur	Ludwig, Paul H., sergt.
Cockrell, Frank T.	McGill, Fred R.
Conley, Cecil M.	Meagher, Frank A.
Darling, William H.	Moylan, William A.
Dawson, Homer	Muyehill, James E.
DeLisle, William J.	O'Connor, Frank, sergt.
Disabatine, Francesco	Osgood, Frank J.
Drain, William	Potts, James E.
Fillingim, Linnie G., cook.	Sage, William N.
Finn, Philip	Sanders, Walter W.
Fitch, Edwin L.	Sanford, George S.
Flora, Ralph R., corpl.	Snyder, Robert
Galvin, Michael	Stover, William
Gehring, William F., corpl.	Sullivan, Edward V., corpl.
Green, Otis D.	Sutter, Charles W.
Haspel, John J.	Troblewski, Tony
Hegney, Arthur V.	Turner, Fred D.

Wounded Severely.

Lieutenant.

Van Hof, Bernard

Enlisted.

Barnes, Lyle W.	Coyte, Frank A.
Brady, Virgil H.	Culp, Lloyd
Bush, Joe E.	Dean, William H.
Chamberlain, Harlan W.	Frayne, John R.

Judge, Joseph O.
Gentry, Herman D.
Goodsky, Charles
Jennings, Jerrill E.
Johns, Cyril R.
Kjar, Harold
Marcher, George O., corpl.
Nolan, Homer H.
Perry, Robert G.

Pierce, Willie L.
Rudig, Albert L.
Rutherford, Ralph R.
Swanson, Joseph O.
Templeton, Harry A.
Tynan, Joe
Van Hoose, Hancel
Vining, Percival
Yarnall, Russell A., corpl.

Wounded Slightly.

Captains.

Barber, Hugh H.
Roosevelt, Archibald B.

Lieutenants.

Davenport, Ralph M.
Greene, John N.

Enlisted.

Andrews, Robert G., corpl.
Barber, Darrell L.
Beaver, Herbert
Benton, John K.
Biegler, Ernest P., corpl.
Boroughs, Tournay F.
Bradley, George H., sergt.
Brown, Henry E.
Burns, James H.
Cardello, Thomas
Carroll, Albert J.
Carter, Frederick C., corpl.
Christow, Nicholas
Cornelius, Willie N.
Darland, Edward B.
Dawson, Henry W., corpl.
Duddleson, Harry K.
Faghetta, Nazareno
Fall, Henry H., corpl.
Farrell, Edward J.
Folk, Milton H., bugler.
Francen, Otto
Goddard, Loren L.
Gowin, Clyde A.
Graul, Keith S.
Greaves, John, corpl.
Hanson, Carl E.
Hanson, James O.
Hassett, Ray, corpl.
Hensley, Seth A., sergt.
Hilliard, Robert E.
Hirschman, Howard
Howard, Earl
Hurrell, John
Janssen, Henry W.
Jarvis, Edward L.
Janow, Morris, corpl.
Johnson, Lesley
Joslyn, Garfield L.
Justav, Joseph
Keller, Jacob
Kiviatkowski, Frank, corpl.
Klemm, Harold
Kosse, Ben A.
Kroboth, Emil
Kulig, Antoni
Lacasse, Oliver, sergt.
Land, Sidney G., chief mech.
Leeaman, Floyd R.
Letourneau, Joe
Lewis, Ennis
Lilly, Clarence W.
Lindsey, William O.
Lipsatt, Benjamin S., sergt.
Livingstone, Herbert L., corpl.
Maber, James A.

Died of Wounds.

Enlisted.

Brummett, Fred C.
Burns, Alexander B.
Cip, Joseph L., sergt.
Edgar, Jim F.
Faucucci, Guiseppi

Died of Accidents.

Enlisted.

Bragg, Thomas G.
Brakefield, Joe D.
Cockrell, Frank T.
Fitch, Edwin L.
Hovey, George E.
Jones, Marshall, corpl.
Ludwig, Lloyd, cadet.

Died of Disease.

Lieutenant.

Ahlberg, Oscar W., corpl.
Bailey, Clarence G., sergt.
Briggs, Harry S.
Brown, Thomas R.
Bruny, John

Enlisted.

Adkins, Frank L.
Barnett, Samuel, wagoner.
Belknap, Engr. William, cadet.
Berry, Aleck
Brackin, Roy William
Bristol, Fern W.
Burgett, Carl S.
Cate, Thomas J.
Cochran, Wilson O.
Collins, George B.
Collins, John C., wagoner.
Daley, Nicholas
Doucette, James E.
Flowers, James O.
Fowler, Jones C., cook.
Freeman, John E.
Gill, John Bailey
Glenn, George

Died of Enemy's Gas.

Ernest, John E.

Died of Cause Undetermined.

Crosley, LeRoy H., corpl.

Prisoners.

Galley, Frederick W.
Hill, John W.

THE ARMY.

Other Army orders appear on pages 1097-1101.

ARMY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations received by the Senate March 14, 1918.

TEMPORARY PROMOTIONS IN ARMY.

Infantry—To be colonels: Fred L. Munson and Thomas M. Anderson.

APPOINTMENTS IN NATIONAL ARMY.

Engineers—To be brigadier general, N.A.: Charles Keller, Col., Engrs., Regular Army.

PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY.

Coast Artillery Corps—To be captain: William K. Moore, Infantry—To be captains: E. J. Nowlen, S. P. Herren.

ARMY CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate March 8, 1918.

The Senate on March 8 confirmed all nominations of Feb. 25, March 1, 4 and 7, as published on pages 1001

March 2, 1058, March 9, and 1040, 1041, March 9, re-

spectively, except that the following were not confirmed:

Nominations of Feb. 25—Transfers to the active list of the Army: Coast Artillery Corps—Capt. W. K. Moore, U.S.A., retired, to grade of captain, O.A.C. Infantry Arm—To be captain: Capt. E. J. Nowlen, retired; 1st Lieut. S. P. Herren, retired.

Nomination of March 1—Appointment in the National Army: Corps of Engineers—Col. Charles Keller to be brigadier general.

SPECIAL ORDERS RECEIVED TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

S.O. 57, MARCH 9, 1918, WAR DEPT.

REGULAR ARMY.

Ord. Sergt. O. W. Bates, O.D., is placed upon the retired list at Camp Upton, N.Y., and will repair to his home. Capt. W. J. McCaughy, 18th Inf., is transferred to 24th Machine Gun Battalion, and will join.

Col. A. L. Lasseigne, 61st Inf., is transferred to 60th Inf. and will join.

Officers from Fort Leavenworth assigned to regiments hereinafter indicated and will join: Capt. O. A. Hess, Inf., assigned to 48th Inf.; Capt. C. R. Neal, Cav., assigned to 8th Cav.

Officers relieved from further duty in Hawaiian Department to United States on first available transportation; they are transferred to regiments indicated and will join at once: Major C. C. Bankhead from 1st Inf. to 61st; J. Randolph from 2d Inf. to 5th Division; E. Robinson from 25th Inf. to 58th; R. H. Peck from 2d Inf. to 47th; B. M. Lyon from 25th Inf. to 51st; W. E. Holliday from 25th Inf. to 53d; P. R. Manchester from attached 32d Inf. to 52d Inf.; J. D. Burnett from 32d Inf. to 51st; LaV. L. Gregg from 32d Inf. to 64th.

The following appointments (promotions) of temporary second lieutenants to the grade of first lieutenant, N.A., from Jan. 15, are announced: J. Brown, 49th Inf.; J. B. Croft, 49th Inf.; G. C. Brown, 49th Inf.; E. W. Bonney, 49th Inf.; P. E. Byerly, 49th Inf.; L. W. Small, 49th Inf.; C. N. Munday, 49th Inf.

NATIONAL GUARD.

Major H. L. Butler, A.G.D., N.G.U.S., to Militia Bureau for duty.

Capt. G. Haines, C.A., N.G., to Fort Barrancas, Fla., for duty.

NATIONAL ARMY.

Brig. Gen. W. V. Judson, N.A., to Camp Shelby, Miss., 38th Div., for duty to command 76th Inf. Brigade.

Brig. Gen. R. Williams, N.A., from duty with 76th Inf. Brigade, 38th Div., to command 75th Inf. Brigade of that division.

Brig. Gen. W. E. Harvey, N.A., from duty with 75th Inf. Brigade, 38th Div., to Camp Wadsworth, S.O., for duty with provisional depot for corps and army troops.

Brig. Gen. C. T. O'Neill, N.A., to Camp Hancock, Augusta, Ga., 28th Div., for duty.

Officers of Q.M.C., N.A., to duty as follows: Second Lieut. J. O. Holbrook to Fort Ogilthorpe, Ga., Bakery Co. No. 11; J. E. Newton to Camp McClellan, Ala., Bakery Co. No. 309; J. E. Gillespie to Camp Gordon, Ga., Bakery Co. No. 330; J. N. Ballard to Camp Gordon, Ga., School for Bakers and Cooks.

Officers of Q.M.C., N.A., to duty as follows: First Lieut. F. V. Carney to Washington, D.C., Camp Meigs, in command of Machine Shop Truck Unit No. 322; 2d Lieut. J. M. Story to Washington, D.C.; 2d Lieut. W. H. Slep to Camp McClellan, Annapolis, Ala., with 6th Division Motor Supply Train.

Capt. G. G. Miller, V.C., N.A., to Camp Funston, Kas., for duty as division veterinarian.

Capt. F. W. Wilson, Inf., N.A., to Seattle, Wash., and take station for intelligence duty.

RESERVE CORPS.

Capt. of Q.M.R.C. to duty as follows: H. D. Frisbee to Camp Gordon, Atlanta, Ga., with 157th Depot Brigade; F. W. Matson, H. B. Williams and W. B. MacCall to Washington, D.C.

Officers of M.R.C. to duty as follows: Capt. Lee for duty; Capt. A. M. Meade; 1st Lieut. C. K. Holmes and R. H. McFadden.

Officers of M.R.C. to duty as follows: Major I. H. Jones to Washington, D.C.; Major A. S. Moore to Newport News, Va., Camp Stuart; Major L. G. Cole to Williams Bridge, N.Y., U.S. Army General Hospital No. 1; H. C. Westervelt to Fort McPherson, Ga., U.S. Army General Hospital No. 6; Capt. G. H. Hoxie to Fort McPherson, Ga., U.S. Army General Hospital No. 6; Capt. F. T. Wright to Washington, D.C.; Capt. A. H. Harris to Fort Caswell, N.C.; 1st Lieut. L. H. Beck to Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.; 1st Lieut. H. R. Neeland to duty Edgewood, Md., U.S. Gunpowder Reservation; 1st Lieut. C. Moore to Austin, Texas, Military School of Aeronautics, Texas State University; 1st Lieut. W. J. Jackson to San Francisco, Cal.; 1st Lieut. J. H. D. Rogers to Fort McDowell, Cal.; 1st Lieut. J. E. Wine to Washington, Army Medical School; 1st Lieut. J. R. Vaughan to Spartanburg, S.C., Camp Wadsworth; 1st Lieut. G. A. Maciver to C.G., Camp Travis, Fort Sam Houston, Texas; 1st Lieut. C. Lutz to Montgomery, Ala., Camp Sheridan.

First lieutenants, M.R.C., to Fort Sill, Okla., for duty: C. B. Devine, G. C. Johnson, P. C. Rohde, W. G. Schlegelmilch, J. E. Silver, C. C. Vardon, C. C. Wallingsford, D. O. Wheelock, C. A. White.

Officers of Av. Sec., S.R.C., to duty as follows: First Lieut. R. Sedwick, jr., to Columbus, Ohio, School of Military Aeronautics; 2d Lieut. G. H. Burgess to San Antonio, Texas, Brooks Field; 2d Lieut. N. P. Oaks to Lake Charles, La., Gerstner Field; 2d Lieut. F. L. Hall to Morrison, Va.

Second Lieut. D. L. Powers, I.R.C., to Camp Dix, Wrightstown, N.J., for duty.

CHANGES IN ARMY REGULATIONS.

The following telegram from the War Department, A.G.O., March 9, 1918, is published for the information and guidance of this command:

"The following changes in Army Regulations have been approved and will go into effect on receipt of this telegram: Par. 167 rescinded; Par. 87 amended so that its provisions cover soldiers as well as officers, and further amended to authorize transportation for one attendant to accompany the remains of an officer or soldier who dies within the United States to the place of interment within the United States and return to his proper station. Unless otherwise desired by relatives deceased officers and enlisted men will be buried in the uniform prescribed for the command at the time of death. A presentable uniform will be provided in each case."

G.O. 171, DEC. 31, 1917, WAR DEPT.

Announces the dismissal on Dec. 31, 1917, of Cadet Joel W. Clayton, 3d Class, U.S.M.A., found guilty of hazing by a G.O.M. The cadets he hazed by compelling them to go through various physical exercises, more or less constrained, were Howard A. White, Albert S. Rice, Maurice L. Rosenthal, Hughes Steele, Russell J. Nelson, Daniel P. Buckland, Henry B. Sheets, all of the Fourth Class.

G.O. 9, JAN. 29, 1918, WAR DEPT.

I.—The C.O., Porto Rican Provisional Division, is empowered, under the 8th Article of War, to appoint general court-martial whenever necessary.

II.—Dynamite, gun cotton, powder, gasoline, or other explosives or inflammable liquids (not including small-arms ammunition) will not be loaded or carried with impediments on the same train with troops; and special care will be exercised to prevent such explosives or inflammable liquids (not including small-arms ammunition) being included in any shipment of packages of impediments intended for transport overseas. Articles of this character must be shipped in accordance with the regulations published in Ordnance Pamphlet No. 1720. Should an emergency exist requiring the shipment of explosives on troop trains, permission will be obtained in advance from the War Department.

III.—1. The President directs that there be organized for the period of the existing emergency, the enlisted strength being maintained by voluntary enlistment or draft, eight guard and fire companies, each with personnel as follows:

Commissioned—Captain, 1; first lieutenants, 5; second lieutenants, 5. Total, 11.

Enlisted—Sergeants, first class, Q.M. Corps, 10; sergeants, Q.M. Corps, 10; corporals, 20; cooks, 2; privates, first class, 108. Total, 145.

2. These companies will be an adjunct of the Quartermaster

Corps and will be organized under the direction of the Quartermaster General by the commanding general, port of embarkation, Hoboken, N.J.

The uniform will be that designated for the company already formed. The Quartermaster Corps will furnish the necessary fire apparatus.

8. Officers of these companies will be provided as authorized by the third paragraph of Sec. 1 and Sec. 9 of the Act of Congress approved May 18, 1917.

IV.—Publishes regulations of the Reclamation Division, Q.M. Corps, pertinent to reclamation of waste at the various depots, cantonments, camps, posts, parks, and other units of the Army.

Cir. No. 14, War D., 1909, as modified by Sec. II, G.O. No. 10, War D., 1910, and G.O. No. 26, War D., 1917, as amended by Sec. III, G.O. No. 117, War D., 1917, are rescinded.

G.O. 12, FEB. 16, 1918, SOUTHERN DEPT.

Col. Lucius L. Durfee, General Staff Corps, having reported, is announced as Chief of Staff of the department, with station at Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

G.O. 13, FEB. 18, 1918, SOUTHERN DEPT.

Capt. Herbert S. Clarkson, Field Art., D.O.L., aid, is, in addition to his other duties, assigned to duty as inspector of small-arms practice of the department, relieving Capt. Theodore Barnes, jr., Cav., aid.

By command of Major General Ruckman: LUCIUS L. DURFEE, Col., Gen. Staff, Chief of Staff.

G.O. 3, MARCH 2, 1918, WESTERN DEPT.

Col. Charles L. Potter, C.E., having reported, is announced as department engineer, Western Department, with station in San Francisco.

QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

Major J. A. Degen, Q.M.C., to Charlotte, N.C., Camp Greene, for Remount Depot No. 306, (March 6, War D.)

Officers of Q.M.C. to duty as follows: Col. G. S. Bingham, upon being relieved by Col. S. P. Dallam, Q.M.C., will proceed to Pittsburgh, Pa., and assume charge of the general depot; Col. S. F. Dallam to Boston, Mass., as department Q.M., relieving Col. S. Bingham, Q.M.C.; Major E. J. Hermet to Newport News, Va., as camp quartermaster, Camp Stuart, relieving Capt. J. S. Money, Q.M.C.; Capt. J. Kennard to Boston, Mass. (March 7, War D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MEDICAL CORPS.

First Lieutenant R. Duenweg, M.C., to C.O., Fort Riley, Kas., for duty. (March 6, War D.)

Sick leave for three months is granted Lieut. Col. E. A. Northington, M.C. (March 6, War D.)

First Lieut. P. K. Telford, M.C., Camp Logan, Texas, to duty with 21st Field Art., that camp. (March 7, War D.)

DENTAL CORPS.

First Lieut. J. L. Bischof, D.C., to Jackson, Miss., relieving Joseph E. Johnston, for duty. (March 6, War D.)

First lieutenants, D.C., to Fort Ogilthorpe, Ga., for duty: W. F. Scheumann, J. N. White. (March 7, War D.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Capt. D. Nece, C.E., is assigned to 602d Engineers, Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va., for duty. (March 11, War D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Ord. Sergt. L. Laditte (appointed March 7, 1918, from sergeant, O.D., 4th Field Art.), now at Camp Shelby, Miss., to report to C.O., 4th Field Art., for duty. (March 7, War D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

Capt. S. H. Middagh, 4th Motor Mechanic Regiment, S.C., to Washington, D.C., for duty. (March 6, War D.)

Par. 188, S.O., No. 40, W.D., Feb. 16, 1918, relating to Col. J. N. Harris, S.C., is amended so as to direct him to report to the C.S.O. of Army for duty with the Aircraft Board, Washington. (March 7, War D.)

AVIATION SECTION.

Capt. M. Gillett, Av. Sec., S.C., to Hoboken, N.J., for duty. (March 8, War D.)

PROMOTIONS IN SIGNAL CORPS.

The following appointments (promotions) in the Signal Corps of the Army, with date of rank in 1918 as indicated after their names, are announced. All are from the Infantry except Major F. P. Lahm, who is from the Cavalry. To be lieutenant colonels: Majors S. C. Leasure, Jan. 15; C. H. Danforth, Jan. 21; G. W. England, Jan. 26; F. P. Lahm, Jan. 8. To be majors: Capt. J. L. Frink, Jan. 2; M. O. French, Jan. 3; A. F. Hobley, Jan. 10; F. C. Phelps, Jan. 12; E. A. Lathrop, Jan. 12; J. G. Thornell, Jan. 12; R. Coker, Jan. 12; J. D. Reardon, Jan. 15; W. J. Fitzmaurice, Jan. 16. (March 6, War D.)

CHAPLAINS.

Chaplain A. G. Duenow from duty with 85th Div. to Camp Travis, Texas, 90th Div., for duty. (March 8, War D.)

CAVALEY, UNASSIGNED.

Major E. Engel, Cav., is assigned to 14th Cav. and will join at Del Rio, Texas. (March 8, War D.)

TEMPORARY PROMOTIONS AND ASSIGNMENTS, CAVALEY.

Par. 156, S.O. 52, March 4, War D., announces temporary promotions and assignments of lieutenant colonels of Cavalry to be colonels, James N. Munro to Thomas A. Roberts; majors of Cavalry to be lieutenant colonels, Leonard L. Deitrick to be lieutenant colonels; captains of Cavalry to be majors, Chauncey St. C. McNeill to Claude DeB. Hunt, as heretofore announced under nominations and confirmations. Of this list the order provides assignments for the following officers as noted. Officers assigned or attached to regiments will join.

To be lieutenant colonels: R. B. Going to 8th Cav.

To be majors: H. Kobbe, 83d Field Art.; J. A. Warden, 10th Cav.; J. B. Johnson, 3d Cav.; C. DeB. Hunt, 75th Field Art.

FIELD ARTILLERY.

16TH—Second Lieut. M. A. Van Liew, 16th Field Art., is attached to 43d Inf. and will join at New Orleans, La., for duty. (March 6, War D.)

19TH—Lieut. Col. E. S. Wheeler, 19th Field Art., is transferred to 20th Field Art. and will join. (March 8, War D.)

20TH—Lieut. Col. W. N. Michel, 20th Field Art., is relieved from assignment to that regiment. (March 8, War D.)

77TH—Capt. J. D. B. Lattin, 77th Field Art., is transferred to 9th Machine Gun Battalion (3d Division) and will join. (March 7, War D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY, UNASSIGNED.

Lieut. Col. N. E. Wood, Field Art., is assigned to 20th Field Art. and will join. (March 8, War D.)

TRANSFERS OF FIELD ARTILLERY.

The following are transferred to 19th Field Art. and will join regiment: Capt. K. O. Greenwood, 1st Field Art.; W. F. Winton, 14th Field Art.; F. J. Dunigan, 4th Field Art.; D. E. Cain, 9th Field Art. (March 8, War D.)

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

Each of the following officers of the C.A.C. is assigned as indicated after his name: Capt. F. A. Buell to 58th Art. (C.A.C.); Capt. T. J. Cecil to 63d Art. (C.A.C.); 1st Lieut. F. L. Turner to 68th Art. (C.A.C.) (March 6, War D.)

Capt. S. W. Stanley, C.A.C., to Coast Defenses of Southern New York for duty. (March 6, War D.)

Capt. J. T. H. O'Rear, C.A.C., to Coast Defenses of New Orleans for duty. (March 8, War D.)

Capt. J. L. Sinclair, C.A.C., about April 5 to Coast Defenses of Baltimore for duty. (March 8, War D.)

INFANTRY.

6TH—Major L. H. Cook, 6th Inf., is relieved from assignment to that regiment. (March 8, War D.)

14TH—Capt. L. D. Davis, 14th Inf., is transferred to 60th Inf. and will join. (March 8, War D.)

36TH—Lieut. Col. P. A. Connolly, 36th Inf., is transferred to 61st Inf. and will join that regiment. (March 8, War D.)

43D—Second Lieut. P. D. Sharp, 43d Inf., attached to portion of 4th Field Art. at Camp Shelby, Hattiesburg, Miss., for duty. (March 6, War D.)

INFANTRY, UNASSIGNED.

First Lieut. M. W. P. Wallace, Inf., is promoted to temporary captain of Inf. from Aug. 5, 1917, and is assigned to 17th Inf., Fort McPherson, Ga. (March 8, War D.)

TEMPORARY PROMOTIONS AND ASSIGNMENTS, INFANTRY.

Par. 23, 49, Feb. 28, War D., announces temporary promotions and assignments of lieutenant colonels of Infantry to be colonels: Edward Sigerfoos to James W. Clinton; majors of Infantry to be Lieut. Col.: Hugh D. Wise to Robert Knox; captains of Infantry to be majors: Alvin C. Voria to Donald J. MacLachlan, as heretofore announced under nominations and confirmations. Of this list the order provides assignments for the following officers as noted. Officers assigned or attached to regiments will join:

To be colonels: H. D. Wise, 46th; W. F. Creary, H. F. Rethers, Q.M. Corps, H. Tupes, G. H. Shelton, General Staff, I. Nowell, 51st; L. B. Simonds, 50th; W. A. Burnside, 26th; K. C. Langdon, Att. 16th; F. O. Bolles, 2d.

To be lieutenant colonels: Q. N. Bomford, 4th; E. H. Cooke, D.O.L., ret.; P. Hitt, J. M. Callison, 28; E. B. Wilson, att. 27th; R. B. Lister, 9th; H. E. Comstock, T. S. Moorman, Q.M. Corps, C. H. Morrow, 15th; B. G. Rittenbutter, 22d; C. K. LaMotte, 56th; G. C. Shaw, I.G. Dept., C. E. Reese, 44th.

To be majors: F. C. Test, D.O.L., 29th; O. S. Albright, S.C., G. F. Waugh, A. Rutherford, 5th; J. P. Bubbs, att. 10th; B. W. Field, att. 31st; B. Ward, D.O.L., P. H. Clark, Q.M. Corps, T. H. Lowe, att. 32d; R. A. Dunford, 5th; C. C. Bankhead, 1st; J. P. Adams, D.O.L., 4th; W. C. Whitener, att. 16th; E. D. Barlow, jr., 3d; L. E. Hohl, att. 16th; P. R. Manchester, att. 23d; B. Sneed, att. 32d; P. A. Cook, 7th; G. G. Bartlett, 27th; R. H. Jacob, 13th; R. A. Jones, D.O.L., 6th; H. D. Schultz, 52d; W. F. L. Hartigan, 44th; G. H. Huddleson, D.O.L., 36th; G. C. Kleiser, att. 11th; H. H. Pritchard, 3d; E. L. Field, 57th; E. C. Buck, att. 15th; J. Baxter, D.O.L., 25th; A. E. Brown, att. 15th; J. M. Lockett, 34th; E. Robinson, att. 25th; D. J. MacLachlan, 47th.

Par. 282, S.O. 49, Feb. 28, War D., announces temporary promotions and assignments of majors of Infantry to be Lieut. Col.: William A. Castle to K. T. Smith, as heretofore announced under nominations and confirmations. Of this list the order provides assignments for the following officers as noted. Officers assigned or attached to regiments will join:

H. D. Blasland, 2d; E. J. Bracken, 29th; P. L. Davidson, 7th; M. Corey, 23d; R. G. Rutherford, jr., att. 10th; R. E. Grinstead, Q.M.C., E. A. Jenett, 58th; G. H. Williams, 34th; L. T. Baker, 58th; C. F. Andrews, 59th; W. Harvey, 53d; F. B. Davis, 14th; O. C. Nichols, 31st.

PROMOTIONS AND ASSIGNMENTS, INFANTRY.

The following promotions of second lieutenants of Infantry to first lieutenants and their assignments are announced. Dates given are dates of rank:

July 9—Charles A. Drake to 39th Inf.; July 19—Ballard 25, Aug. 7—Earle E. Major to 40, Parsons 54th, Easley 37th, Hammond 56th, Dexter 51st, Cawthorne 8th, Harrah 38th, Hill 43d, Corrigan 39th, Elliott 46th, Lord 42, Pigman 52, Endres 41st, Hannigan 50th, Herr 1st, Eaden 21st, Spencer 53d, Girault 55th, Minckler 38th, Jackson 48th, Lynd 31st, Endres 40th, Johnson 2d, Patterson 16th, Kernan 60th, McNaughton 14th, Clay 51st, Schmitt 61st, Arnold 53d, Morton 39th, Prugh 10th, Tate 44th, Montague 46th, Clark 43d, Stillson 20th, Johnston 52d, Cockburn 49th, Fleet 26th, Brown 45th, Bloch 24th, Rasch 60th, Flycatcher 24th, Beall 25th, Bower 19th, Ogden 57th, Ebert 58th, Eberle 84th, Bell 50th.

Aug. 8—Henry Pascale, Marston 30th, Swift 43d, Fields 56th, Orsinger 47th, Morris 36th, Bollenback 12th, Bell 17th, Michelson 50th, Keaster 61st, Friedman 22d, Lewis 47th, Rounds 4th, Forsythe 62d, Alexander 49th, Johnson 20th, Morris 14th, Lathrop 63d, Cook 8th, Maury 14th, Flickinger 30th, Porter 53d, Kilbride 45th, Hadden 34th, Woodson 30th, Bush 4th, Williams 63d, Barnes 11th, Patterson 41st, Carlson 34th, Brown 31st, McClelland 48th, Brunson 12th.

Aug. 9—Walter E. Wynne to 13th, Baldwin 35th, Howell 17th, McIntosh 55th, Wolff, 21st, Carlton 3d, Finney 58th, Connor 19th, Wesson 42d, Johnson 22d, Hardin 54th, Agnew 43d, Lyle 35th, Stone, Jr. 33d, Faith 57th, Herrick 3d, Orr 55th, Austin, Jr. 42d, Anderson 18th, Pfeil 56th, MacKechnie 20th, Kilbride 47th, Wilson 44th, Mac 63d, Williams 30th, Ponder 19th, Kernan 6th, Flint 64th, Bates 8th, Gorman 45th, Pettie 7th, Hagler, jr. 59th, Negrotto 20th, Braun 47th, V. Burgess 11th, Upson 62d, Crifman 58th, Pratt 21st, Mooney 9th, Reddish 12th, Percy 31st, Countryman, jr. 40th, Shaw 63d, Stoner 14th, Arthur 10th, Yuell 61st, Coleman 54th, McIntyre 60th, Givatt 37th, Randle 49th, Rich 38th, Watson 15th, Sullivan 24th, Armstrong 44th, Townsend 27th, McGuthie 56th, Tucker 48th, Wilson 44th, Rinke 52d, Gibson 34th, Gering 36th, Neal 43d, Seclier 41st, Dittmar 13th, Darrington 46th, Spaulding 6th, Scott 51st, Countryman 62d, Aldridge 62d, Crabill 13th, Ireland 44th, Hill 12th, Shearer 3d, Campbell, jr. 39th, Mullen 56th, Tarbox 45th, Rusch 50th, Edwards 24th, Mulkey 36th, Bond 41st, Brown 4th, Harmon 64th, Fiewelling 19th, Terrell 51st, Priest 60th, Gholston 6th, McClure 15th, Vinson 4th, McCollum 64th, Papp 33d, Wirt 17th, Schweickert 61st, Williams 42d, Rignin 7th, Smith 34th, Barclay 4th, Wascatt 59th, Bartley 40th, McMahon 8th, Bartow 25th, Jensen 50th, Pattillo 38th, Singer 10th, Ready 43d, Scarr 30th, Rogers 46th, Rittner 58th, Fliegel 13th, Goree 52d, Wheeler 37th, Nathan 14th, Tolman 57th, Tidwell 4th, Cabbison 13th, Ross 38th, Lacouture 47th, Olivetti 49th, Mudge, jr. 6th, Lee, 21st, Elliott 55th, Lawton 17th, Edmond 37th, Haney 57th, Brinton, jr. 54th, Record 5th, Dear 34th, Shants 3d, McAllister 60th, Bosch 24th, Colbern 37th, Gillis 8th, Carroll 27th, Bowen 35th.

Each of the officers named who is assigned to a regiment and who is not subject to previous orders will join regiment to which assigned. (March 5, War D.)

TRANSFERS IN INFANTRY.

Transfers of officers of Infantry: Col. W. C. Bennett, 39th Inf., to 2d Inf.; Col. F. C. Bolles, 2d Inf., to 39th Inf. Colonel Bennett will remain on duty with 39th Infantry until the arrival of Colonel Bolles to relieve him, when he will then proceed to join 2d Inf.; Colonel Bolles will join 39th Inf. (March 8, War D.)

The following officers are transferred to 6th Inf. and will join: Lieut. Col. P. H. Mulloy, 42d Inf.; Major P. B. Peyton, 12th Inf.; Major G. H. Huddleson, 36th Inf. (March 8, War D.)

The following officers are transferred to 61st Inf. and will join: Lieut. Col. J. H. Page, 64th Inf.; Major W. F. L. Hartigan, 44th Inf. (March 8, War D.)

The following officers are transferred to 11th Inf. and will join: Lieut. Col. E. A. Roche, 40th Inf.; Major R. J. Binford, 20th Inf. (March 8, War D.)

MISCELLANEOUS ORDERS.

The following officers to Washington and report to chief of Field Artillery for duty: Lieut. E. L. Gruber, 116th Field Art., G. L. Allen, 346th Field Art., R. M. Danford, 129th Field Art.; J. S. Hammond, 350th Field Art. (March 8, War D.)

BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board of medical officers to consist of Brig. Gen. C. Richard, M.C., N.A., and Major P. Billings, M.R.C., is appointed for the purpose of making suggestions for the revision of the Manual of Instruction of Medical Advisory Boards. (March 7, War D.)

RETIRED OFFICERS.

Sick leave one month is granted Capt. H. E. Mitchell, U.S., retired. (March 7, War D.)

Capt. G. Steunenberg, retired, upon his own application is detailed as professor of military science and tactics, Florida Military Academy, Jacksonville, Fla. (March 7, War D.)

TRANSFERS.

The following transfers on the mutual application of the officers concerned are announced: Second Lieut. L. Ober, C.A.C., to the Cav., and 2d Lieut. L. W. Fox, jr., 26th Cav. (7th

Field Art.), to C.A.C., both with rank from Oct. 26, 1917. Lieut. Ober is assigned to the 26th Cav. (7th P.A.) and Lieut. Fox to the C.A.C. (March 6, War D.)

Transfers on the mutual application of the officers concerned are announced: Second Lieut. E. L. Hazard, 58th Inf., to the Cav., and 2d Lieut. J. J. Roach, 2d Cav., to the Infantry, both with rank from Oct. 26, 1917. Lieut. Hazard is assigned to the 2d Cav., and Lieut. Roach to 58th Inf. (March 6, War D.)

NATIONAL GUARD.

First Lieut. N. C. Bolton, N.G., U.S., from duty, 62d F.A. Brigade, 97th Division, to Washington, D.C. for duty. (March 6, War D.)

First Lieut. P. R. Lunn, V.C., N.G., U.S., to Camp Gordon, Ga., 82d Div., for duty as division veterinarian. (March 6, War D.)

Major V. L. Venable, N.G.U.S., from Camp Jackson, S.C., to Washington for duty. (March 7, War D.)

NATIONAL ARMY.

AIDS TO GENERAL OFFICERS.

Following officers to Major Gen. John Biddle, N.A., for appointment and duty as aides-de-camp on his staff: Capt. A. A. Biddle, 2d R.C.; 1st Lieut. N. C. Bolton, F.A., N.G. (March 6, War D.)

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Capt. N. W. Larimore, A.G.D., N.A., to Camp Jackson, Columbia, S.C., for duty as adjutant, 186th Inf. Brigade. (March 7, War D.)

QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

First Lieut. W. W. Draper, Q.M.C., N.A., to 1st Lieutenant, Engrs., N.A., from Feb. 7, and to Camp Meade, Md., 65th Engrs., for duty. (March 6, War D.)

Second Lieutenants: H. L. Fraser and W. E. Lanctot, Q.M.C., N.A., to Washington, D.C., for duty. (March 6, War D.)

Officers of Q.M.C., N.A., to duty as follows: Major H. L. Bell to Camp Wheeler, Macon, Ga., as C.O., Auxiliary Remount Depot No. 313; Major A. M. Miller to Baltimore, Md.; Capt. F. J. Evans to New York depot; 1st Lieut. D. H. Mordecai to Fort Keogh, Mont.; 1st Lieut. G. A. Whitcomb to Washington, D.C.; 2d Lieut. W. L. Groves to Camp Sheridan, Montgomery, Ala.; 2d Lieut. A. S. Sire to Camp Merritt, N.J.; 2d Lieut. D. W. Frasier to Camp Shelby, Miss. (March 7, War D.)

Officers, Q.M.C., N.A., to C.O., Mechanical Repair Shop Unit No. 304, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty with machine shop truck units as follows: Second Lieut. P. W. Bell to command Unit No. 360; 1st Lieut. C. F. Dewberry to command Unit No. 361. (March 7, War D.)

First Lieut. W. S. Tevis, jr., Q.M.C., N.A., to Fort Reno, Okla., for duty. (March 7, War D.)

Second Lieut. W. J. Edinger, Q.M.C., N.A., to Camp Joseph E. Johnston, Jacksonville, Fla., for duty as C.O. of Motor Car Co. No. 506. (March 8, War D.)

Officers of Q.M.C., N.A., to New York, N.Y., and report to the depot Q.M. for duty as his assistants: Second Lieutenants: P. S. Duff, C. H. Blewett, F. H. Eicher, A. L. Felde, A. L. Harvey, A. E. Holmes, P. McMullan, W. W. Matthews, S. F. Murphy, L. W. Smith, A. J. Wagner, F. W. Westhoff, F. Whaley, G. W. Yeomans and G. S. Bader. (March 8, War D.)

First Lieut. G. Bates, Q.M.C., N.A., to Camp Funston, Fort Riley, Kas., for duty. (March 7, War D.)

MEDICAL CORPS.

Lieut. Col. H. W. Jones, M.C., N.A., to Allentown, Pa., for purpose of organizing and equipping Base Hospital No. 114 for overseas duty. (March 8, War D.)

VETERINARY CORPS.

Capt. A. F. Lange, V.C., N.A., to Spartanburg, S.C., auxiliary remount depot, for purpose of organizing a horseshoeing school. (March 6, War D.)

SANITARY CORPS.

First Lieut. C. E. Miner, San. C., N.A., to take station at 453 Cherry street, Macon, Ga., for special duty. (March 6, War D.)

Capt. J. H. Boyle, San. C., N.A., to Asheville, N.C., Army general hospital, for duty. (March 7, War D.)

First Lieut. R. E. Humes, San. C., N.A., Washington, D.C., Army Medical School, for duty. (March 7, War D.)

First Lieut. C. S. Sly, San. Corps, N.A., to Augusta, Ga., Camp Hancock, for duty. (March 8, War D.)

ENGINEER CORPS.

Major H. U. Wallace, Engrs., N.A., to Washington, D.C., for duty. (March 6, War D.)

Capt. O. G. Spencer, Engrs., N.A., assigned to 20th Engrs., Camp American University, D.C., for duty. (March 6, War D.)

First Lieut. C. L. Bernay, Engrs., N.A., to duty 43d Engrs., Camp American University, D.C., for duty. (March 6, War D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Major C. A. Walker, Ord., N.A., to Washington for duty. (March 7, War D.)

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

The following appointments (promotions) in the Coast Artillery, N.A., with date of rank as indicated in 1918 after their names are announced: To be colonels: Lieut. Col. J. L. Hughes, C.A.C., Feb. 25; J. W. Abbott, C.A.C., Feb. 26.

To be captains: First Lieut. A. J. Berger, C.A.R.C., Feb. 7. To be first lieutenants: Second Lieutenants: A. A. Preger, Feb. 7, 1918; W. E. Johnson, C.A.R.C., Feb. 7, 1918. (March 6, War D.)

Capt. B. W. Randall, C.A., N.A., is assigned to the 58th Artillery (C.A.C.), (March 6, War D.)

Capt. J. R. Kibbey, C.A., N.A., is assigned to 2d Anti-aircraft Battalion and Capt. H. M. Ward, C.A., N.G., is relieved from assignment. (March 6, War D.)

Capt. P. R. Nelson, C.A., N.A., to Fort Barrancas, Fla., Coast Defenses of Pensacola, for duty. (March 7, War D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY.

Officers of Field Art., N.A., to Camp Upton, N.Y., for duty: First Lieut. R. H. DeMater; 2d Lieutenants: J. A. Grahn, jr., and H. O. Whiteford. (March 6, War D.)

Major D. W. Johnson, N.A., to intelligence duty, with station in New York, N.Y. (March 8, War D.)

MISCELLANEOUS ORDERS.

Officers to Camp Upton, N.Y., to C.G., for duty: First Lieut. A. MacDougall, W. H. Manville, F.A., N.A.; 2d Lieut. H. M. Boyd, F.A.R.C. (March 6, War D.)

RESERVE CORPS ORDERS.

QUARTERMASTERS.

Capt. E. J. Garges, Q.M.R.C., to Fox Hills, New York, N.Y., for duty. (March 6, War D.)

Captains of Q.M.R.C. to duty as follows: E. A. Farrell to Washington, D.C.; W. I. Swain to Atlanta, Ga.; O. E. Smith, Camp Dodge, Iowa, with 313th Supply Train; M. E. Miller to Camp Funston, Fort Riley, Kas.; P. W. Greene to Washington; I. H. Virgin to New York, N.Y.; A. A. Wheatler to Philadelphia, Pa. (March 7, War D.)

Captains of Q.M.R.C. to duty as follows: D. W. Thornton to Camp Beauregard, Alexandria, La.; R. F. Kimbly, to C.G., Camp Greene, Charlotte, N.C.; E. A. Farrell to C.G., Camp Lee, Petersburg, Va.; E. W. Morrison to Q.M., Camp Cody, Deming, N.M. (March 8, War D.)

MEDICAL OFFICERS.

Officers of M.R.C. to duty as follows: Major E. Buehler to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Camp Travis; Capt. J. D. Lippincott, San Juan, P.R.; Capt. P. A. Palmer, Linds Vista, Cal., Camp Kearny; Capt. D. R. Joseph and 1st Lieut. A. G. T. Hipps to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., for the purpose of conducting a nutritional survey; Capt. J. G. Oulthorn to Camp Funston, Fort Riley, Kas.; Capt. D. Hett to Fort Hamilton, N.Y., with 58th Regiment, C.A.C.; Capt. F. T. Van Reuren to Washington, Camp Beauregard, Alexandria, La.; 1st Lieut. L. Newman to Camp Beauregard, Alexandria, La.; 1st Lieut. L. Newman to Camp Grant, Beckfield, Ill.; 1st Lieut. E. C. Pedersen, M.R.C., to Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; 1st Lieut. D. E. Moore to Hoboken, N.J.; 1st Lieut. S. G. Clark to Williamsbridge, N.Y., U.S. Army

General Hospital No. 1; 1st Lieut. S. J. Dalton and S. W. Horn to San Juan, P.R. (March 6, War D.)

First Lieut. W. H. Baines, M.R.C., home and telegraph to The Adjutant General of the Army (March 6, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to Corps Christi, Texas, for duty: Capt. T. P. Doole, H. A. Jefferson, 1st Lieut. J. T. Cook, V. S. D. G. D. Gerfield, D. B. Dishmaker, A. W. Downs, W. S. Pauls, G. W. Griswold, W. D. Madden, W. J. Mellics, (March 6, War D.)

First lieutenants of M.R.C., Dispensary, Ordnance Office, Sixth and B. streets, Washington, D.C., for duty: C. A. S. Williams, D. T. Williams (March 6, War D.)

First lieutenants of M.R.C. to Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., for duty with 310th Cav.: R. S. Fletcher, E. B. Freeman, J. R. Goumill, E. G. LaRiviere. (March 6, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to camps specified and report for duty in the base hospitals: Major F. E. Burch, Camp Dodge, Des Moines, Iowa; Capt. H. S. Hayes, Camp Greene, N.C.; 1st Lieut. G. A. Gorchuck, Camp Taylor, Louisville, Ky. (March 6, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to Camp Sherman, Ohio, for duty: First Lieut. G. F. Baier, A. J. Barnett, H. C. Bevin, V. M. Gates, R. J. Lawton, T. H. Massey, F. W. Pike, H. A. Pruitt, T. F. Seymour, W. Zuckerman. (March 6, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to Camp Meade, Admiral, Md., duty with 65th Engineers: First Lieut. J. M. Morris, B. L. Plouffe, T. H. Symmes. (March 6, War D.)

First lieutenants of M.R.C. to Camp Lee, Petersburg, Va., for duty: R. A. Thornton, C. R. Wiley. (March 6, War D.)

First lieutenants of M.R.C. to Battle Creek, Mich., Camp Custer, for duty: A. M. Evans, M. Jacoff. (March 6, War D.)

First lieutenants of M.R.C. to Fort Worth, Texas, Camp Bowie, J. G. McLaurin, G. W. Seupham. (March 6, War D.)

Majors of M.R.C. to duty as follows: W. McDonald to Camp Doniphan, Fort Sill, Okla.; F. H. Clark to Corps Christi, Texas, for duty, Beach Hotel; M. D. Ogden to C.O., Evacuation Hospital No. 4, Camp Greenleaf, Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.; E. Moss to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Camp Travis; R. Clark to C.G., Hoboken, N.J.; S. R. Roberts on temporary duty at base hospital, Camp Jackson, Columbia, S.C., is assigned to duty as C.O. of Hospital No. 1, L. Cousins to Atlanta, Ga., Camp Gordon. (March 7, War D.)

Captains of M.R.C. to duty as follows: C. N. Howard to Washington, D.C., Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, D.C.; B. H. Olmstead to Corps Christi, Texas, Beach Hotel; N. W. Sharpe, Lake Charles, La., S.C. Av. School, Gerstner Field; E. S. Craig to Camp Cody, Deming, N.M., on March 21; T. M. Heard, Jr., to Waco, Texas, Camp MacArthur; A. A. Bird to St. Louis, Mo.; W. S. Knox to American Lake, Wash., Camp Lewis. (March 7, War D.)

First lieutenants of M.R.C. to duty as follows: A. M. Evans, Camp Greenleaf, Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., Evacuation Hospital No. 5; J. J. Donohue to San Juan, P.R.; C. R. Deeds to Atlanta, Ga., Camp Gordon; B. W. Hoagland to Camp Joseph E. Johnston, Jacksonville, Fla., for duty; Capt. F. M. Cort, M.R.C., to C.G., Camp Devens, Ayer Mass.; O. F. Barthmaier, base hospital, Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.; E. C. Brannon to Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.; J. F. Boone, Camp Bowie, Fort Worth, Texas; I. C. Morgan to Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, Ohio, Auxiliary Remount Depot No. 318; A. J. Roderick to Hoboken, N.J.; T. O. Clarke to Des Moines, Iowa, Camp Dodge; E. H. Hussey to Fort McPherson, Ga., U.S. Army General Hospital No. 6.

First lieutenants of M.R.C. to duty as follows: W. T. Shields, jr., to Fort Riley, Kas., Evacuation Hospital No. 11; A. B. Holmes to San Juan, P.R.; C. C. Wilcox telegraph to C.G., Western Dept.; G. A. Johnson and H. W. Miliken to Hoboken, N.J.; L. Faulk to home, reporting by telegraph to The Adjutant General of the Army; M. D. Jewell to Camp Travis, Texas, for duty with the 518th Engineers Service Battalion; H. J. Fortin to Philadelphia, Pa., Base Hospital No. 38, 2d Regiment Army; B. I. Barickman to Camp Custer, Battle Creek, Mich.; E. O. Schultz to Battle Creek, Mich., Camp Custer; J. M. Mitchell to Battle Creek, Mich., Camp Custer, for duty. (March 7, War D.)

First lieutenants of M.R.C. to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty with 309th Cav.: H. Q. Allison, H. S. Crawford, I. V. V. Grannis, W. I. Silverstein. (Mar 7, War D.)

First lieutenants of M.R.C. to Douglas, Ariz., for duty with 308th Cav.: J. H. Truett, W. Edmonds, C. Voss, J. H. Whitaker. (March 7, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to Camp Greene, N.C., for duty with 60th Inf.: Capt. T. A. Rogers; 1st Lieut. J. F. Sagarin, B. B. Sturdivant, S. O. Schwartz, W. S. Wells and J. R. Whisenant. (March 7, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to duty at San Juan, P.R.: Capt. L. G. DeQuevedo and W. A. Glines; 1st Lieut. E. B. Casella, P. O. Ferrer, P. G. Izard, C. D. T. Johnson, jr., J. M. Hernandez, P. H. Janer, R. Mestre, C. E. Moss and F. G. de la Torre. (March 7, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to duty as follows: Major E. W. Lee to San Juan, P.R.; 1st Lieut. G. Burns to Camp Greenleaf, Fort Oglethorpe, Ga. (March 7, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to duty as follows: Major W. J. Frick to Corps Christi, Texas; Capt. E. J. Odendahl to Petersburg, Va., Camp Lee; Capt. P. T. Johnson, jr., to Camp Upton, Long Island, N.Y.; Capt. B. H. Whitbeck to report to Dr. Royal Whitman, 283 Lexington Ave., New York; Capt. W. S. Cobb to Petersburg, Va., Camp Lee; 1st Lieut. D. J. Roberts to Cape May, N.J., Army general hospital; 1st Lieut. T. E. Lovello to New York, N.Y., Base Hospital No. 116, 71st Inf. Armory; 1st Lieut. W. A. McGuire to Petersburg, Va., Camp Lee; 1st Lieut. L. L. Goldblatt to Camp Upton, N.Y. (March 8, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to Brooklyn, N.Y., for duty at Base Hospital No. 37 (Kings County Hospital): Capt. M. B. Becroft and J. F. W. Meagher; 1st Lieut. R. A. Davis, L. B. Eckerson, E. F. Fox, R. T. Irvine and A. J. O'Connor; Capt. M. P. Moore; 1st Lieut. G. G. McElvare, R. A. Rendich, R. F. Seidensticker and C. H. Skeen. (March 8, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to Camp McClellan, Annapolis, Md., to C.G. for duty in the base hospital: Capt. W. T. Dowdall; 1st Lieut. C. H. Ghent, W. J. Jarace, L. E. Luehrs and R. L. Motley, jr. (March 8, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to Waco, Texas, aviation camp, for duty: Capt. F. S. Tuffley and G. A. Young; 1st Lieut. E. D. Allen, L. J. Bachinski, P. L. Berge, G. W. B. Beverly, H. C. Brooke, H. F. Closz, J. H. Crawford, W. E. Dapp, P. O. Davis, C. H. Graf, B. Gwintney, W. B. Harned, F. T. H'Doubler, L. D. Huff, J. C. Klyle, E. V. McComb, N. McLaughlin, W. D. Murphy, J. D. Nelson, H. D. Newby, E. C. Pfeiffer, C. D. Raber, C. F. Rehling, J. A. Smith, W. B. Thompson, C. R. Van Gundy and F. D. Wilson. (March 8, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to duty at Augusta, Ga., Camp Hancock; First Lieut. H. D. MacFarland and A. J. Minkel. (March 8, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to duty at Battle Creek, Mich., base hospital: First Lieut. C

Maddock, J. Y. Hill, 2d Lieut. H. B. Smith, G. J. Floyd. (March 6, War D.)
 Officers of E.R.O. to duty as follows: Capt. E. W. Saunders to Belvoir, Va., Camp A. A. Humphreys; Capt. I. L. Daniels to Laurel, Md.; 1st Lieut. S. J. Stewart to 36th Engineers, Camp Grant, Ill.; 1st Lieut. R. J. Hinkle to 31st Engineers, Fort Leavenworth. (March 6, War D.)

Officers of E.R.O. to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., for duty with Engr. replacement troops: First Lieut. H. C. McKee, E. R. Hall, R. F. Wheelock, O. W. Haupt and 2d Lieut. G. W. Davis. (March 8, War D.)

Officers of E.R.O. assigned to 318th Engrs. for duty: First Lieut. R. G. Wadsworth, N. C. Pearson and D. W. Page; 2d Lieut. E. Bandini and E. J. Riordan. (March 8, War D.)
 First Lieut. V. E. Guthrie, E.R.O., to Fort Monroe, Va., training camp, as an instructor. (March 8, War D.)

ORDNANCE OFFICERS.

Second lieutenants of O.R.O. to Springfield, Mass., Springfield Armory, for duty in the Machine Gun School: E. J. Otis, R. E. Pushee, A. J. Reinthal, T. L. Toline, R. H. Weissmann, R. B. Kelsey. (March 7, War D.)

First Lieut. E. G. Tewes, Ord. R.C., to Washington for duty. (March 8, War D.)

AVIATION OFFICERS.

Officers, Av. Sec., S.R.O., to Dallas, Texas, for duty: Second Lieut. S. J. Jeffries, Jr., R. O. Burr, C. W. Edwards, G. E. Bell. (March 6, War D.)

Officers, Av. Sec., S.R.O., to San Antonio, Texas, for duty: Second Lieut. R. H. Anderson, T. H. Ashton, U. H. Bonney, M. P. Lawton, J. N. Ramsey, M. D. Sapire. (March 6, War D.)

Captains of Av. Sec., S.R.O., to duty as follows: S. B. French to Garden City, N.Y.; W. J. Malone to Lake Charles, La.; Gerstner Field; V. A. C. Hennon to San Antonio, Texas; Kelly Field; G. M. Stratton to San Diego, Cal., Rockwell Field. (March 6, War D.)

Sick leave for 3 months is granted 1st Lieut. F. Manz, Av. Sec., S.R.O. (March 6, War D.)

Officers, Av. Sec., S.R.O., to Waco, Texas, for duty with Signal Corps troops: First Lieut. W. M. Hefley, 2d Lieut. W. R. Healy, E. J. Verheyden, R. Henninger, R. F. Hatcher, L. Lawson, W. J. Kropf, B. A. McQueen, L. G. Pfaff, M. D. McCutcheon. (March 6, War D.)

Second lieutenants, Av. Sec., S.R.O., to Dallas, Texas, Camp Dick, for duty: J. K. Johnson, W. A. Hogan, C. D. Stocking, J. G. Williams, F. L. Wright, B. P. Meyer, D. L. Mack, H. G. Heydon. (March 6, War D.)

Officers of Av. Sec., S.R.O., to duty as follows: Major J. McClintock to Princeton, N.J., School of Military Aeronautics, Princeton University; Capt. W. H. Carruthers, S.R.O., to Riverside, Cal., assume command of Aviation School to be erected at that place; 1st Lieut. E. L. Oudworth, S.R.O., to Riverside, Cal.; 1st Lieut. J. S. Sides, S.R.O., to San Diego, Cal., Rockwell Field; 1st Lieut. R. L. Maloney and G. W. Clayton to Columbus, Ohio, Ohio State University. (March 7, War D.)

Second lieutenants, Av. Sec., S.R.O., to Dallas, Texas, Camp Dick, for duty: E. R. Frost, Jr., G. S. Kent, P. Gibson, J. Watters, A. B. Stephenson. (March 7, War D.)

Officers of Av. Sec., S.R.O., to duty as follows: Capt. E. R. Morrow to Mt. Clemens, Mich., Selfridge Field; 1st Lieut. F. P. Immel to Garden City, N.Y.; 2d Lieut. E. M. Emmerich to Dallas, Texas; 2d Lieut. O. J. Stockman to Fort Omaha, Neb., Army Balloon School. (March 8, War D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY OFFICERS.

So much of Par. 107, S.O. No. 266, W.D., Nov. 14, 1917, as relates to 2d Lieut. D. G. McGrath and his assignment to the 48th Infantry is revoked. This officer being a second lieutenant, F.A.R.C., declines appointment in Regular Army. (March 6, War D.)

Officers to Camp Upton, Long Island, N.Y., for duty: Capt. R. Field, 1st Lieut. T. C. Thayer, F.A.R.C. (March 7, War D.)

INFANTRY OFFICERS.

Officers of I.R.O. to duty as follows: Major H. N. Arnold to Camp Dix, Wrightstown, N.J., with white troops; Capt. W. H. Young to Governors Island, N.Y.; 2d Lieut. H. A. Horgan to Washington; 2d Lieut. E. F. Baldwin, I.R.O., to same grade, S.R.O., and to Washington. (March 6, War D.)

Second Lieut. W. H. Donnell to Camp Wheeler, Macon, Ga., for duty. (March 7, War D.)

Officers of I.R.O. to duty as follows: Major C. W. C. Deering will report to commanding general, Hawaiian Dept., as adjutant; Capt. V. M. Miles to Camp Beauregard, La.; 1st Lieut. J. A. Sykes to Camp Beauregard, La., 30th Div., with 154th Inf. (March 8, War D.)

First Lieut. A. E. Pierson, Jr., I.R.O., to Fort Bayard, N.M., General Hospital, for treatment. (March 8, War D.)

ANNUAL DINNER OF U.S.M.A. GRADUATES.

The annual dinner of the graduates of the U.S. Military Academy in or near New York was held at the Hotel Astor, New York city, on the night of March 9, with 155 members present. On the same night eighteen of the graduates, who were unable to get to New York, had a dinner at Battle Creek, Mich., sending their felicitations to the larger body by telegraph, although this message arrived too late for Seth M. Milliken (class of '97), who acted as secretary for the occasion, to read it to the assemblage as he did many other messages from graduates unable to be present. Alexander S. Bacon (76), of New York city, acted as toastmaster, and introduced the speakers, who included Major Gen. O. P. Townsley, N.A., Major Gen. Harry L. Hodges, N.A., Brig. Gen. William A. Mann, U.S.A., Brig. Gen. Thomas H. Rees, N.A., and William N. Dykman (75), of New York city. Of these speakers, the ones who had been to France with our Expeditionary Forces told stories of their experiences abroad that were extremely interesting to the graduates, for they were the observations of trained soldiers. West Point sent to the dinner the largest delegation on record at one of these functions, this being due to the energetic work of Capt. J. B. Crawford ('11) and E. L. Kelly ('09, both U.S.A.). At the beginning of the dinner "The Star Spangled Banner" was played by the West Point orchestra and sung by the graduates, the National emblem being broken out at the same time. When coffee was served "Benny Havens, O" was sung and the battalion flag was broken out, both flags kept rippling to a breeze created by hidden electric fans. Toasts were drunk to the President, the absent members, and a silent toast to the dead. All the arrangements for the dinner were made by Seth M. Milliken ('97). The list of those present included:

A. Stickney, '64; H. H. C. Dunwoody, '66; E. S. Godfrey, '67; H. Metcalfe, '68.

H. Wygant, H. H. London, '72; C. M. O'Connor, '73; W. M. Dykman, W. A. Mann, A. Wheeler, W. A. Simpson, '75; A. S. Bacon, H. Dowd, '76; S. W. Roessler, M. C. Martin, '77.

T. A. Bingham, '79; A. C. Blunt, J. Biddle, C. P. Townsley, H. L. Hodges, '81; B. W. Dunn, '83; H. S. Whipple, '85; C. G. Dwyer, T. H. Rees, '86; M. L. Hershey, E. Wittenmyer, G. Stevens, '87.

J. C. Rennard, '90; E. H. Schoeffel, J. B. Bennett, '91; G. H. McManus, '93; G. Vidmer, '94; J. Knowlton, '95; S. M. Milliken, L. S. Miller, R. E. Longan, '97; C. C. Carter, J. C. Rhea, '99.

F. A. Pope, '00; E. J. Dent, '01; N. M. Gibert, S. H. Stewart, R. D. Valliant, '02; S. I. Samuelson, E. L. Bull, O. C. Aleshire, '03; J. B. Richardson, M. H. Tomlinson, R. Venable, M. C. Wise, H. L. Walthall, C. W. Waller, E. E. Farnsworth, R. B. Hewitt, '04.

J. F. Curley, C. S. Donavin, A. C. Tipton, W. S. Weeks, '05; B. A. Robinson, E. L. Daly, O. Westover, '06; W. E. Morrison, E. Santachi, A. W. Chilton, W. A.

Gance, J. A. Gallogly, '07; J. K. Brown, R. T. Coirer, P. Gordon, L. C. Ricker, '08; M. S. Crissey, E. P. Denison, C. Bluemel, R. H. Coles, E. Everts, C. C. Gee, T. Hughes, E. F. Harding, E. L. Kelly, R. D. Matheson, F. L. Purdon, '09.

F. E. Uhl, R. B. Cocroft, B. C. Dunn, W. K. Dunn, Drake, J. C. Walker, H. D. Chamberlin, '10; J. C. Beatty, A. D. Surles, K. S. Bradford, J. B. Crawford, J. E. Hatch, T. Lawrence, H. F. Nichols, C. Schimelfenig, J. R. N. Weaver, R. L. Gray, '11.

J. S. Wood, W. J. Morrissey, S. V. Bingham, R. V. Cramer, J. Lindt, D. M. Crawford, C. P. Dick, R. Littlejohn, M. W. Sullivan, '12; S. H. Frank, C. A. King, T. K. Brown, W. C. Crane, W. Cophorne, W. D. Crittenger, G. L. Hardin, J. W. Jones, J. E. McMahon, D. O. Nelson, P. W. Newgarden, R. Sutton, G. W. Sliney, J. A. Considine, '13; C. C. Benson, W. W. Doe, R. H. Hannum, L. E. Moreton, E. E. Potts, J. H. Woodberry, C. M. Milliken, '14.

I. B. Summers, '15; W. M. Hoge, W. E. Chambers, T. D. Finley, J. H. Grant, W. A. Rafferty, A. W. Draves, '16; R. L. Bowlin, S. H. Bradbury, J. L. Collins, N. D. Cota, H. R. Jackson, N. W. Lisle, H. R. Pierce, W. W. Warner, J. P. Sullivan, W. W. Cowgill, G. S. Beurket, '17; H. C. Barnes, W. M. Hall, J. C. Hawkins, J. W. Coffey, E. C. Maling, F. C. Meade, '18.

ARMY ITEMS.

Col. G. S. Bingham, Q.M. Corps, has been ordered to take charge of the general depot of the Q.M. Corps at Pittsburgh, Pa.

Lieut. Col. Edward A. Kreger, J.A., is appointed acting J.A.G. for the American Expeditionary Forces in Europe, and will assume charge of the branch of the office of the J.A.G. of Army in France. Major William A. Rand, J.A.G. Reserve Corps, has been assigned to assist Colonel Kreger.

A board to consist of Major Gen. W. H. Carter, retired; Major Gen. W. A. Mann, N.A.; Major Gen. J. F. O'Ryan, N.A., and Capt. J. B. Gillespie, C.A.C., recorder, has been appointed for the examination of such officers as may be ordered to appear before the board. The board will meet at such places as may later be designated by instructions from The Adjutant General's Office.

In response to an inquiry as to chevrons, wound and service, prescribed in Changes No. 2, Special Regulations No. 42, Pars. 13½ and 84½, the Quartermaster General's Office describes these chevrons as follows: "These chevrons are to consist of a V-shaped bar of gold lace, the arm to be two inches long and one-quarter of an inch wide, the angle to be the same as that of the former chevrons for a lance corporal."

An interesting question was recently raised as to what officer of the U.S. Army up to March 1, 1918, has performed the longest active duty in the U.S. Army. It is believed Major Alvarado M. Fuller, U.S.A., holds the record. His record is as follows: Entered the Service as private, Troop B, 2d Cavalry, at Omaha Barracks, Neb., Jan. 1, 1870; discharged at Fort Washakie, Wyo., Dec. 31, 1874; re-enlisted in 2d Cavalry and immediately appointed sergeant-major of regiment, April 1, 1876; commissioned 2d lieutenant, 2d Cavalry, June 28, 1879; promoted first lieutenant Dec. 29, 1888; promoted captain July 13, 1898; promoted major and retired Jan. 19, 1907; immediately detailed on active duty, Jan. 19, 1907; in active duty ever since. Total service—active—forty-seven years next April 1, 1918; total continuous active service April 1, 1918, forty-two years. No officer, active or retired, it is claimed, approaches this active service closer than two years. Major Fuller was the first non-commissioned officer appointed to commissioned rank under the present law—Act of June 18, 1878. We should be pleased to hear from any other officers who may possibly have a longer record of actual service than Major Fuller.

Several notable changes among officers of the Army have been made at Fort Sam Houston and San Antonio, Texas, recently. Lieut. Col. George E. Thorne, Q.M., 90th Division, at Fort Sam Houston, has been placed in charge of the new section of the division staff, comprising administration and co-ordination, relieving the chief of staff of those duties. The other two sections of the division staff are the operation and intelligence sections. This change follows the instructions of General Allen from information he gained while in France. The Reclamation Division of the Army Repair Shops, Fort Sam Houston, has been transferred to the command of Col. Daniel E. McCarthy, depot Q.M., vice Major Mark L. Ireland. The division which has been transferred consists of the tent, shoe repair and clothing repair departments and has a personnel of about 200 men. Colonel McCarthy, in addition to being the depot Q.M. is department Q.M. Col. Jere B. Clayton has succeeded Col. Charles Lynch as department surgeon, the latter being ordered to duty elsewhere. Major L. H. Drennan, S.C., has been placed in command of the engineering department at Kelly Field No. 2. Major H. R. Harmon, who has been at the head of the engineering department at the field, has been ordered to Fort Worth for duty.

A case long pending is that of Col. Alfred E. Kennington, 10th U.S. Cav., and a press dispatch recently called attention to the fact that the findings of a court-martial rendered over a year ago have not been returned from the Executive offices. The President has neither approved the findings nor has he mitigated or disapproved them. In the meantime Colonel Kennington has been on active duty and there has been no further criticism of his record. In view of this it is believed in Washington that while his case is still awaiting the President's action, the final outcome may be the setting aside of a sentence of dismissal rendered by the court and his restoration to duty in his present grade. Colonel Kennington was found guilty by a G.C.M. in October, 1916, on charges involving a violation of a pledge to abstain from intoxicating liquors, and was sentenced to be dismissed from the Service. He was a captain at the time. Pending that trial he was promoted to major, and later to lieutenant colonel and colonel of the 10th Cavalry, both these appointments being for the period of the war. The New York Evening Post calls attention to the anomalous situation arising from the promotion of an officer against whom a sentence was pending that has neither been acted upon nor disapproved; adding that the friends of Colonel Kennington are of opinion that the action of the President in authorizing the promotion of that officer pending action on the sentence of dismissal operated as a full pardon for the offense of which he had been convicted previously. It is the view of officers at the War Department, however, that it is still within the province of the President to act on the court-martial proceedings and direct the execution of the sentence if deemed advisable, but such action is not considered prob-

able. Colonel Kennington is a son of the late Captain James Kennington, 14th U.S. Inf., and was graduated from West Point in 1893. During the Spanish-American War he served in Cuba with the 10th Cavalry, taking part in the battle of San Juan.

The 21st Machine Gun Battalion, organized at Fort Bliss, Texas, and now attached to the 14th Brigade, Regular Army, at Camp Newton D. Baker, has been making rapid progress. The order for the organization of the 21st was received late in December and the personnel obtained by the transfer of officers and enlisted men from the 64th and 34th Infantry, U.S.A., the two regiments forming the 14th Brigade. The battalion includes three companies which have a strength of 172 enlisted men and six officers each. The headquarters detachment has thirty-five men. The total enlisted strength of the organization on Feb. 27 was 557 men. Capt. Francis M. Brannon, Co. A, formerly of the 64th Infantry, is in command of the organization. Capt. Thomas F. Taylor, formerly of the 64th, commands Company B, and Capt. T. B. Caldwell commands Company C. The other officers of the organization are: First Lieut. Hugh O. Giechrist, Albert F. Christensen, John Stullken, George M. McMullin and 2d Lieut. Don M. Scott, William M. Smith, Jr., William L. Coulter and Boyd F. Carroll, formerly of the 64th; 1st Lieut. Fred J. Neveau, W. H. Swanger, J. A. Borden and 2d Lieut. Charles McKnight, Lawrence Tower, Garland T. Rowland and William Follers, formerly of the 34th Infantry. Lieutenant Stullken is adjutant and supply officer of the battalion. First Lieut. Albert A. Jackson, M.R.C., is in command of the medical detachment attached to the battalion.

Capt. Walter L. Bishop, 11th U.S. Cav., wanted at Camp Forrest, Ga., was arrested March 11 at the home of his mother-in-law, Mrs. Elizabeth Dehne, in Leavenworth, Kas. When taken to police headquarters Captain Bishop declared he had committed no crime. He was taken to the Disciplinary Barracks, where he is held upon instructions from Camp Forrest. A memorandum dated March 3 and signed by Lieut. Col. L. W. Jordan, Jr., 53d Inf., which was received at Leavenworth read: "Capt. Walter L. Bishop of the 11th Cavalry is wanted for embezzlement. He is now absent in desertion and has been since Feb. 6, 1918."

Three officers of the Q.M. Reserve Corps, according to a press dispatch of March 13 from Fort Omaha, Neb., have been found guilty by a G.C.M. of accepting gratuities in connection with the purchase of \$890,000 worth of Army horses and mules at Superior, Neb. The officers named were Capt. Henry L. Casey, sentenced to an official reprimand, and 2d Lieut. H. L. Ragsdale and C. O. Alexander, sentenced to be admonished. It was alleged the officers accepted free board and Christmas presents from owners of ranches where horses and mules were being purchased by the Government.

76TH DIVISION, NATIONAL ARMY.

The camp library at Camp Devens, Mass., on March 6 received its formal dedication. Governor McCall, who was present at the exercises, was escorted by the Divisional Headquarters Troop along a road lined by the 151st Infantry Brigade. The Governor and the commanding general spoke. The library, which has now been in operation for three months, contains 15,000 volumes covering a wide field of subjects, obtained chiefly by gift from libraries throughout the state.

On Saturday evening, March 9, Major General Hodges and a number of West Point officers of the division attended the reunion and banquet of the West Point graduates at the Hotel Astor in New York.

Cold and snow have given a new setback to outdoor training and caused the postponement of an order issued a week ago for three days of spring cleaning. An agricultural survey of the land controlled by the Government here has been started in accordance with the War Department order for a report on land available for tillage. Fifty-two enlisted men from all units at Camp Devens have been recommended for commissions as second lieutenants in the Quartermaster Reserve Corps. Three hundred and twenty-nine took the examination for these appointments last January.

On March 9 the basketball team from Camp Devens met the Newport Naval Reserves in a well-played and hard-fought game at the Boston Y.M.C.A. The sailors took the lead, but it was overcome by the end of the first half, and the Army team came out winner by a score of 26 to 18.

Major Orville P. Whitney's stay at Camp Devens was a brief one. His arrival here from Camp Wadsworth was due to a mistake in orders, and after three days he returned. The following officers have been sent to the School of Fire at Fort Sill: Capt. Herman T. Morgan, 301st Machine Gun Battalion; Capt. Yale Stevens, 303d Machine Gun Battalion; Capt. Joseph B. Hammond, 151st Depot Brigade; 2d Lieut. A. W. Walker, 151st Depot Brigade; 1st Lieut. Cedric Powers, 301st Engineers; 1st Lieut. Thomas G. Wilder, 304th Infantry; Capt. Charles Haffner, 301st Field Artillery; 1st Lieut. Harold O. Wellman, attached to 302d Field Artillery; 1st Lieut. Maynard C. Iverson, 303d Field Artillery; 1st Lieut. Francis G. Gray, attached to 303d Field Artillery.

87TH DIVISION, NATIONAL ARMY.

Camp Pike, Ark., March 11, 1918.

Major Gen. Samuel D. Sturgis, commander 87th Division, in training at Camp Pike, Little Rock, Ark., resumed command of his division on March 11 after three months' observation of the material and methods of the Allies in the war zone of Europe.

During his absence in Europe the 87th Division was commanded by Brig. Gen. Robert C. Van Vliet, and the fine condition in which General Van Vliet returned the division to General Sturgis brought from the latter expressions of the highest commendation. The entire division with its trains was reviewed by General Sturgis upon his resumption of command, and clearly evidenced the progress made in training which was so highly commended by Major N. A. Therier, General Staff, French army, in charge of French military mission; and Lieut. Col. A. V. K. Applin, General Staff, British military mission. The troops as they passed in review for General Sturgis under command of General Van Vliet made the finest possible showing.

Capt. Arthur H. Harris, aid, returned with General Sturgis. Major Kenyon A. Joyce, assistant chief of staff of the division, who accompanied General Sturgis abroad remains in France in a hospital. His arm was broken in a trench mortar explosion several weeks ago.

Col. Frederick B. Shaw was acting chief of staff for General Van Vliet during General Sturgis' absence.

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A PROV. 2ND LIEUT. 21ST U.S. INF., now stationed at San Diego, Cal., desires to transfer with a PROV. LIEUTENANT in the Southern Department. M. F. J., c/o Army and Navy Journal, New York city.

A PROV. 2ND LIEUT. U.S. INF., with rank Oct. 26, 1917, now stationed in California, desires a mutual transfer with a PROV. 2ND LIEUT. U.S. CAVALRY. Address J. M. F., c/o Army and Navy Journal, New York city.

WANTED: To get into correspondence with a retired Sergeant-Major of the Army with a view to securing his services in the Harvard R.O.T.C. during the coming season. Address: Professor of Military Science, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.

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CAPTAIN OF CAVALRY, assigned to Provisional Field Artillery Regiment, desires mutual transfer with OFFICER OF CAVALRY, assigned to Cavalry Regiment. Any proposition considered. Address E. S. B., c/o Army and Navy Journal, New York.

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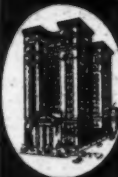
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Major Gen. Peyton C. March, Acting Chief of Staff, announced on March 8 the reorganization of the War Council. Major Gen. George W. Goethals, Acting Quartermaster General, and Edward R. Stettinius, Surveyor General of Supplies for the War Department, were added to the council. General March himself is now a member of the council in succession to Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, Chief of Staff, who is to remain in France as the American member of the Supreme War Council at Versailles.

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THE PROBLEM OF MAN-POWER.

Potentially the United States has more military manpower than any nation now at war barring Russia. The numbers are so great that our military establishment is embarrassed with the problem of handling them. Yet with all this wealth of material the question of adjusting our man-power between our military needs and our industrial needs has already become something approaching a grave situation owing to the parliamentary "block" created by the attitude of six members comprising a minority of the Committee on Military Affairs of the House of Representatives. This present impasse has arisen over the objections raised by the minority members to the resolution (S.J. Res. 123) which provides that quotas under the Selective Service Act shall be based upon the number actually liable to service under that act instead of upon the basis of population of the States and Territories; that the President shall have power to call into the military service all of Class 1 under the new regulations before invading Class 2; and to authorize the President to call into the military service skilled experts in industry or agriculture who have been given deferred classification because of their skill. The majority members of the committee recommended the adoption of the resolution, which is recommended by the War Department, but the minority objects to it on grounds, as expressed in its language, that are a compound of misrepresentation and political buncombe. The minority report says that "this proposed amendment is a complete abandonment of the principle of universal military service and a substitution of the arbitrary will of the military authorities in its place," and that "it is sought to defend the grant of these unheard-of powers by the assertion that it is the desire of the military authorities to take for the military service only those who have not become 'articulated' with the social or industrial life of the communities in which they are registered; this rule, if strictly applied, excludes from the military service everyone but vagrants, vagabonds and tramps."

In view of the fact that the first division under Class 1 includes "single men without dependent relatives" the justice of the minority's statement may be dismissed at once. The political buncombe is to be found in the statement that "the bill" (sic) under consideration abolishes completely that provision of the present law which provides that every State must furnish a certain proportion of men, determined by its population; to fight this war for America and democracy," and again: "The men who are required to serve as private soldiers in the ranks are the only ones who make any sacrifice in time of war worth mentioning and they make the supreme sacrifice required of men in mortal life." Officers, of course, do not count, it would appear, nor does such a young American woman as the one who lost her life in Paris this week through being hit by a German air bomb while doing war relief work. Nor do the sailors on our convoys or destroyers in the waters of Europe. Foolish and unsound as this minority opposition is its practical outcome is that all action on this resolution is now to be held up until Secretary Baker returns from France and it will delay the calling of the second draft, for Provost Marshal General Crowder has announced that he will not make any effort to proceed with the second draft until the law is changed as proposed in this resolution.

General Crowder has explained the manner in which the War Department is endeavoring to work out the problem of man-power with particular reference to the agricultural needs of the United States. The shortage of farm laborers, like poverty, is a question that is always with us. Out of the 38,167,336 persons of both sexes engaged in all occupations, according to the census of 1910, 12,659,203 were engaged in agriculture, forestry and animal husbandry, the percentage being 33.2. In his statistics given in his report on the first operation of the draft under the Selective Service Law, General Crowder gave figures more illuminating than the ones quoted above since he was able to get the latest estimates of the Census Bureau. According to the report there are in this country 18,843,518 men engaged in agriculture. Of these 2,439,246 were registered. There were called before the boards for the purposes of the first draft 782,503. Of this number 205,731 were certified for military service, "of which about half that number are now in camp." The War Department has actually taken out of the agricultural labor of the country "only about seven-tenths of one per cent. of the men engaged in that occupation."

It is misrepresentation of the worst kind to lay the blame for any diminution of our man-power in industry in general on the military establishment in particular. Between our Army and Navy we have not as yet taken from the male population of the United States one-fifth of those of military age. General Crowder explained to the House Committee on Military Affairs at the hearing

on military legislation in February that he had "certified for military service out of the slightly more than 3,000,000 men that were called in the first draft more than 1,000,000 men," and on Chairman Dent asking what resources were left to the Army, "on the theory that Congress will not pass your new bill," the Provost Marshal General replied that he would certify 2,000,000 men out of the 6,000,000 men still to be called in the draft under the act of June 5, 1917, giving an army of more than 3,000,000. Of course that figure is on the large side of what the first draft would actually produce in the way of soldiers. But until the law is changed that is the present limit of our ability to raise troops under the Selective Service Act.

Now it is a primary axiom that man-power is going to win this war. If we permit six Congressmen to cripple our man-power we are going to see repeated our legalistic military errors of the Revolution, the War of 1812, the Civil War. The changes in the Selective Service Act asked for by the War Department are not some figment of the imagination of a militaristic ogre. They are the very practical application of the results of experience with man-power in Europe after three-and-a-half years of the most destructive war to mankind the world has ever known. There is something terribly base in the spectacle of six men in Congress talking about the sacrifices of the soldiers in the ranks in one breath and in the next denying to those soldiers the support of man-power enough to get them out of the ranks in the only way possible, by winning the war with the numbers of men available to the Army yet which the Army is denied by their action. Great Britain alone has furnished more than ten per cent. of her population to the war. Are we to do less, in the bombastic language of these obstructionists, for "America and democracy?"

NOTES OF THE ARMY.

Increasing the Cavalry.

Under orders recently issued at the War Department a number of the graduates of the first and second Officers' Training Camps who were commissioned in the Cavalry and who were almost immediately recommissioned in the Field Artillery and Infantry and other branches have been recalled to the Cavalry arm of the Service and will receive commissions back dated to the date of graduation. The purpose of this transfer is to provide officers for the corps Cavalry which is intended for service under the new corps organization for the American Expeditionary Forces. Brig. Gen. Guy Carleton has been assigned to command the concentration camp for these troops at Camp Wadsworth.

Dental Training Camp.

The camp for the training of dental officers and enlisted men has been organized at Camp Greenleaf, Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., and has its first class now under instruction. Lieut. Col. John H. Snapp, D.C., U.S.A., is the senior instructor and is in charge of the school. Majors Ben H. Sherrard and E. Henry Valentine, D.C., U.S.A., and Joseph Davis Ebey, D.R.C., are the dental instructors. In the first class are fifty officers of the Dental Corps and thirty-five from the Dental Officers' Reserve Corps, and eighty-five enlisted men of the Dental Reserve Corps who are qualifying as dental assistants. The course covers a period of two months. It includes practical dental surgery and lectures with a view to inculcating in officers and men the military ways of the Army. It is planned to graduate about half a class every month, thus keeping a first and a second section under instruction all the time. An important part of the instruction is in "paper work." Most of the Dental Corps officers in this class have recently entered the Service and thus far have had little opportunity for practical experience in this respect.

Dental Officers' Examinations.

Examinations were held in the appointed locations on March 11 for admission to the Army Dental Corps, although it had been widely advertised that there was but one vacancy in the corps to be filled. As a matter of fact, there were two vacancies, as within the past week one officer had resigned from the Service. It is said that 370 applicants had filed their papers for the examination; but this was on the theory that there were some two hundred commissions to be given out. This, as explained before, was due to the opinion that the troops added to the Regular Army for the war were to be reckoned with the troops of longer service as a basis for the number of dental officers to be added to the Dental Corps. The Adjutant General's Office, however, held a contrary opinion, with the result above stated. It is not known how many of the would-be officers took the examination, but some are reported to have passed brilliantly.

General Bethel to Remain in France.

The order recently published having reference to the duties assigned to Brig. Gen. Walter A. Bethel, U.S.A., led to some misunderstanding regarding that officer's status with the American Expeditionary Forces. General Bethel went to France as a member of General Pershing's staff and later a branch of the office of the Judge Advocate General of the Army was created in France and General Bethel was placed in charge. The branch was created to avoid the delays in reviewing court-martial cases and other matters referred by General Pershing to the Judge Advocate General's Department. Experience had shown that the delays due to transit were usually not less than a month and frequently much longer. General Bethel will remain a member of General Pershing's staff and is attached thereto as Judge

Advocate General. The work of the branch of the Judge Advocate General's office in France will be under the direction of Col. Edward A. Kreger.

Good Coffee for the Army.

Camp Upton is the first of the cantonments to have its own plant for roasting and grinding coffee for camp use. This plant requires only one small building and two enlisted men to operate it and it gives better coffee and makes a big saving for the Government. It has a daily capacity to provide coffee for the whole division. Until this plan was evolved the division had to buy its coffee roasted and even if left in the bean it soon lost its strength, but now coffee can be bought green, in which state it will, if stored in a dry place, keep for a long time without loss of strength or flavor.

Engineers to Give Offices to New Secretaries.

Congress having passed the bill authorizing the President to appoint the two new Assistant Secretaries of War, in order to provide office accommodations in the War Department proper for them and their staffs of assistants, it has been decided to transfer the entire working force of the office of the Chief of Engineers from the War Department building to one of the new frame buildings just completed in the southern section of Henry Park, between 6th and 7th streets.

Additional Assistant War Secretaries.

The House on March 8 passed H.R. 9352, "That there shall be in the Department of War an Assistant Secretary, a Second Assistant Secretary, and a Third Assistant Secretary, each of whom shall be appointed by the President, by and with advice and consent of Senate, and shall be entitled to a salary of \$4,500 a year, payable monthly, and shall perform such duties in the Department of War as shall be prescribed by the Secretary or as may be required by law." The Senate on March 13 passed the same bill, but raised the salaries to \$5,000.

CHANGES AMONG GENERAL OFFICERS.

The policy of the War Department to have only officers in the best physical condition on duty with troops in the battle zone was further attested on March 12 with the official announcement that seven general officers who have exceptionally high records and valuable experience, but who had been declared physically unfit for overseas duty, are assigned to other activities in this country. The following is the list of officers as given out by the Acting Chief of Staff through the Committee on Public Information, with the recommendation made in each case:

1. Major Gen. Richard M. Blatchford, N.A. (brigadier general, U.S.A.): To be discharged his commission in the National Army and remain on his present duty in command of the Panama Department.
2. Major Gen. Edwin St. J. Greble, N.A. (brigadier general, U.S.A.): To be discharged his commission in the National Army and relieved of command of the 30th Division, National Guard, Camp Bowie, Texas, and assigned to other duty.
3. Major Gen. Charles G. Morton, Regular Army: To be relieved from command of the 29th Division, National Guard, Camp McClellan, Ala., and assigned to other duty.
4. Major Gen. Edward H. Plummer, N.A. (brigadier general, U.S.A.): To be discharged his commission in the National Army, relieved from command of the 88th Division, National Army, Camp Dodge, Iowa, and assigned to other duty.
5. Major Gen. William H. Sage, N.A. (brigadier general, U.S.A.): To be discharged his commission in the National Army, relieved from command of the 38th Division, National Guard, Camp Shelby, Miss., and assigned to other duty.
6. Major Gen. Thomas H. Barry, Regular Army: To be relieved from duty in command of the 86th Division, Camp Grant, Ill., and assigned to command the Central Department, Chicago, Ill., relieving Major Gen. W. H. Carter, U.S.A., retired.
7. Major Gen. William A. Mann, N.A. (brigadier general, U.S.A.): To be discharged his commission in the National Army and remain on his present duty, commanding Eastern Department.

These officers in seniority of rank stand as follows: Barry, Mann, Plummer, Morton, Greble, Sage and Blatchford. General Barry was born in New York Oct. 13, 1855; General Mann in Pennsylvania July 31, 1854; General Plummer in Maryland Sept. 24, 1855; General Morton in Maine Jan. 15, 1861; General Greble in New York June 24, 1859; General Sage in New York April 6, 1859; and General Blatchford in New York Aug. 17, 1859. The only officer of the above list who retires for age this year is General Mann, who goes on the retired list July 31, 1918, on reaching the age of sixty-four years.

In first personally announcing to newspaper correspondents the names of officers who failed to pass the physical test Major General March gave the name of one brigadier general who was to be returned to the Regular Army rank of colonel and also mentioned new duties to which four of the divisional commanders were to be assigned. Subsequently, however, it was announced that the assignments were erroneous and that no action had been taken in the case of the brigadier general.

General officers who are to replace the divisional commanders have not yet been selected, so far as could be learned, and they may not be until the medical board has examined many other officers who would be in line for service in France as divisional commanders if they pass the required physical test. All division commanders whose camps are located in the vicinity of Washington are now being examined in that city, and the process

will be extended to all other divisional commanders as soon as possible, including those now on inspection tours in France. Major Gen. Leonard Wood, now in France, where he recently was wounded in the arm by the explosion of a hand grenade, will be examined upon his return to the United States, it is reported. Major Gen. Hugh L. Scott, former Chief of Staff, and now commanding the 78th (National Army) Division, Camp Dix, N.J., was examined on March 11 and Major Gen. Clarence R. Townsley, commanding the 30th (National Guard) Division, Camp Sevier, S.C., was before the medical board on March 12.

Major Gen. John Biddle, N.A., who recently was relieved by Major Gen. Peyton C. March, N.A., as Acting Chief of Staff, is to command all American troops in England, it is understood. Major Gen. George T. Bartlett, N.A., has been in command of American troops in England, which have been undergoing special instruction. These troops include Engineers and Artillery. It is not announced to what post General Bartlett goes. The following officers have been appointed aids on the staff of General Biddle: Capt. Alfred A. Biddle, Field Art. R.O., and 1st Lieut. Newell C. Bolton, Field Art., N.G.

General Officers for National Army.

There are now thirty-one vacancies in the grades of major and brigadier general in the National Army, and it is expected at the War Department that appointments to fill a number of these vacancies will be announced within a short time. There is much speculation in Army circles regarding the selections for the grade of major general as it is believed that the advancement will indicate an early assignment to duty in France for the officer chosen and the division he commands. It is not likely that the matter of seniority will materially affect the selections, but more attention will be paid to reports regarding the fitness of the officers under consideration.

It is not regarded as improbable that a number of National Guard colonels will be named for the grade of brigadier general, as among the vacancies in that grade several were created by the discharge of National Guard officers who had been commissioned in the National Army; and where it is considered advisable National Guard officers will receive commissions in the National Army. The preference, however, will be given to officers of the Regular Army now serving with advanced grade in the National Army.

Delayed Physical Examinations.

It seems pertinent to ask at this time why the physical examinations of general officers temporarily appointed in the National Army were delayed until these officers had identified themselves with commands as large as divisions of that Army. Would it not have been fairer, it is asked, to the officers and to the Army to subject these officers to all the physical tests before they were promoted and sent to France? That it is the policy at the present time to examine general officers prior to their embarkation does not mitigate the seeming injustice which has been done. The time required for the physical examinations would have been so little that the organization of the various divisions would not have been delayed and the delay, if any, would have been unimportant when compared with the present situation. It is also probable that the personality of the commanding officer of a division which has been known to his men and won their loyalty is as well worth considering in a unit of that size as it is in a smaller unit.

Recruiting statistics of the Regular Army covering the eleven months since the United States entered the war show that more than double the quota assigned to the States has been obtained through voluntary enlistment. Up to March 7, a total of 386,094 men had been enlisted. The total quota for all States was 183,898, the number required to bring the Regular Army to the strength authorized by the National Defense Act. Seven states—Arkansas, Louisiana, North Carolina, South Carolina, Mississippi, Vermont and Wisconsin—still are below their quota, but Louisiana and Wisconsin are expected to complete their requirements before the anniversary of the war arrives. Mississippi is lowest in the rank of states, with only 1,650 enlistments of the 3,534 allotted her.

In line with the general policy of the Secretary of War to keep thoroughly advised of the detail workings of the various departments of the Government and with the industrial conditions involved in the consummation of the various war programs, announcement is made by the War Department of the appointment of a committee consisting of Mr. Snowden Marshall of New York, Mr. Edward Wells of the Babcock and Wilcox Company, and a third whose name will be announced later. This committee will make a broad survey of the Government's aeronautical program with particular relation to the industrial phases of the work. It is felt that the advice of this committee will prove of the greatest aid in pushing the development of the air service.

If the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL reaches any of its readers later than usual this week we must ask their indulgence, as it is due to circumstances beyond our control. A part of the press work of this paper is done in our own plant, and a part by another printing plant. The latter plant was shut down by a sudden strike, without warning, only a few hours before this issue of the paper was to go to press. It was necessary to make the quickest possible arrangement possible to have the work done elsewhere, but it was impossible to avoid all delay.

SECRETARY BAKER IN FRANCE.

Secretary of War Baker arrived at a French port on March 10, according to a cable message from Paris on that date. The following statement was issued in Washington concerning Mr. Baker's visit abroad:

"For some time Secretary Baker has desired to visit the headquarters of the American Expeditionary Forces. He sailed from an American port about Feb. 27. Secretary Baker has not determined the length of time he will remain in France but his stay will be long enough to enable him to make a thorough inspection of the American forces abroad and to hold important conferences with American military officers. It is expected that not only will Secretary Baker visit the Americans, but his inspection tour will cover construction projects, including docks, railroads and ordnance bases now under way back of the American lines. The Secretary's visit is military and not diplomatic. It is essentially for the purpose of inspection and personal conference with military officials. The Secretary of War is accompanied by Major Gen. W. M. Black and Lieut. Col. M. L. Brett, U.S.A., and Ralph Hayes, private secretary to Mr. Baker."

Mr. Baker's visit was prompted by "reported cablegrams and letters from General Pershing urging that I visit our Expeditionary Forces in France" as Mr. Baker stated in a letter he wrote President Wilson on Feb. 12, the text of which was made public on March 12. Secretary Baker, in writing to ask the President's consent to his making "a hurried visit to France for an inspection trip, with a brief visit to Paris and London," stated: "As our plans have gone forward I have come more and more to realize the need of an actual inspection of ports, transportation and storage facilities and camps of our overseas Army. Of course, we are constantly having officers of the several Armies returning from France with information and recommendations; but they frequently serve only to illustrate the impossibility of securing a complete view of the situation by any other course than a personal inspection. In addition to this, the relatives and friends of our soldiers are deeply concerned to know the conditions under which these soldiers live and the environment in which they find themselves. It will be of importance if I can give comforting assurances as the result of an actual visit to the camps; and it may be that I can suggest betterments as the result of our experience here where great encampments have been built up, and a most wholesome and helpful environment provided with the co-operation of all the helpful and sympathetic agencies which the people of the country have placed at our disposal." President Wilson concurred in this judgment in a letter approving the plan written on Feb. 22.

Secretary Baker's voyage to France, on board a U.S. Navy vessel that was part of a convoy, was enlivened by a submarine scare and on the night of his first day in Paris he endured the experience of a German air raid over that city. He called on Marshal Joffre and in company with General Pershing visited Premier Clemenceau, Ambassador Sharp and Gen. Tasker H. Bliss.

Sergt. Patrick Walsh, U.S.A., one of the heroes of the German raid on the Toul sector, to whom was awarded the Cross of War with Palm, has been selected as orderly to Secretary Baker.

OPINIONS OF JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL.

The Judge Advocate General of the Army holds that under some circumstances it is not improper for a post exchange to operate a motor truck as a part of its activities. The question was submitted by the commanding officer at Fort Mott, N.J., and came about through the overcharging practiced by owners of taxicabs operating between Fort Mott and Salem, N.J. It was asserted the owners of taxicabs charged as high as \$4 for the round trip of twelve miles. In his opinion the Judge Advocate General said: "Under the general regulations promulgated by the War Department governing the establishment and maintenance of post exchanges, enumerating the various activities in which they are authorized to engage, the principal purpose of said exchanges is stated as being to supply the troops at reasonable prices with such articles of ordinary use, wear and consumption not supplied by the Government, and to afford them the means of rational recreation and amusement." While the operation and maintenance of bus lines and motor truck lines are not specified in the regulations as one of the activities in which post exchanges are authorized to engage, the said regulation provides that no activity or feature than those enumerated will be added without the authority of the War Department; thus indicating that it was not the intention of the department through promulgation of the regulation to unduly hamper the activities of the exchanges by limiting absolutely their activities to those enumerated therein. It is plain, I think, that the operation of a motor truck by the post exchange at Fort Mott as proposed would come within one of the primary purposes of the post exchange as stated in the Regulations, i. e., to afford the men means of rational recreation and amusement. Moreover, in view of the exorbitant cost of service charged by owners of taxicabs it would seem that no valid objection could be raised to the operation of the proposed truck on the ground that it would constitute unjust interference with or discrimination against private business interests."

In deciding what action Army officers should take in cases where soldiers are arrested by the civil authorities, which question was raised in a letter addressed to the Judge Advocate General of the Army by Chief Magistrate William McAdoo of New York city, the Judge Advocate General replies that "it is the view of this office that it would be undesirable to depart from the established policy of the War Department, in time of war, not to turn over to the civil authorities one who is subject to military jurisdiction and charged with a civil offense except when the offense charged is a most serious one, as a common law felony. Upon application of the civil authorities for the surrender of a member of the military establishment, accompanied by a statement of the offense, preferably in the form of a copy of the charges or indictment, with a citation of the statute under which it was returned and a summary of the evidence relied upon to sustain the charge, the department, division or commandant commander will dispose of the matter in accordance with the policy outlined above. The civil authorities should be informed that the refusal of military authorities to deliver to them a soldier who has committed a civil offense will not operate to relieve from punishment, since the military authorities have jurisdiction and may take cognizance of the civil offense and punish the offender." The letter of Chief Magistrate McAdoo stated that Antonio Agnello, private of Field Artillery, National Army, Camp Upton, L.I.,

was arrested and charged with felonious assault upon a detective on Feb. 23, 1918, and later was arraigned in the 1st District Court and held in \$1,000 bail to appear March 4 for examination. On Feb. 27 Captain Gerow, by direction of the division commander, wrote Chief Magistrate McAdoo inviting his attention to the policy of the War Department in time of war with reference to not turning over to the civil authorities one who is subject to military jurisdiction and charged with civil offenses except when the offense charged is a most serious one; and requested that the proper steps be taken to prevent the soldier's bail from being forfeited. Judge McAdoo, in transmitting the papers to the Judge Advocate General suggested that it would be a proper policy, especially in the city of New York, to allow the civil authorities to deal with the cases so as to avoid, he states, leaving the impression among the civilian population that a soldier might commit a serious offense and escape punishment.

AMENDING NATIONAL DEFENSE ACT.

The Senate Military Committee this week has been considering its bill (S. 4013, same as H.R. 10397 printed on page 1047, our issue of March 9) for the amendment of various sections of the National Defense Act. On March 14 the committee discussed and disposed of the proposal to abolish extra pay for flying duty.

Flying Pay Reduction Disapproved.

The disapproval of the reduction of pay was unanimous in the committee, notwithstanding the fact that General Pershing and Secretary Baker had approved the abolition of the extra pay. Senator Hitchcock said that over-sanguine reports had been put out concerning the aviation program and that the Department was investigating the question.

Although the War Department contends that flying is not more hazardous than other services, the Senate Committee feels that information presented along that line was not sufficiently complete. The Department's views were given by Provost Marshal General Crowder, but even he admitted that wholly reliable statistics on comparative Army hazards were not available. Recent deaths in training camps, General Crowder said, were due largely to inexperience and to the great number of men suddenly called into the Service.

British and French aviators told the committee of conditions and hazards in their aviation services. Colonel Bloomfield, of the British Flying Corps, said that five months was the average length of service of a British aviator, and that many were detached because of ruined nerves or health. British infantry generals in France, he said, had almost unanimously approved extra pay allowances in the British air service. Extra pay allowances to French aviators average more than 100 per cent. Lieutenant Marquisan, of the French service, told the committee.

A provision in the bill allowing arsenal employees thirty days' annual leave with pay was stricken out at the request of the Ordnance Department because continuous operation in the arsenals during the war is planned.

The committee has adopted the amendment of Section 10 as printed on page 1047, March 9, except that the new provision relating to chauffeurs in the Medical Department is stricken out.

The committee strikes out the proposed proviso in Section 24 that would make it possible for retired officers to be promoted to colonel by virtue of active service since retirement.

The amendments of the National Defense Act as printed in our columns March 9 are, with few exceptions, adopted by the committee.

The amendment of Section 125, relating to the uniform, brings out the point that the Department does not recognize title in soldier of uniforms of National Guard paid for by him out of clothing allowance.

In the new sections of the bill, the committee adopts Sections 2, 3, 5, 7, 8, 9, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 and 20, making slight amendments in Paragraphs 5, 11, 13, 18 and 20.

The adoption of the amendment of Section 111 of the National Defense Act will result in the closing of opportunities for National Army officers found incompetent, to obtain commissions in the National Guard.

NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

Carrying appropriations amounting to about \$1,325,000,000, the Naval Appropriation bill for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, is ready for report by the House Military Committee. Last year's bill, the largest Naval Appropriation bill in our history, carried \$1,625,000,000. The committee in arriving at the total for the coming year made reductions of about \$135,000,000 from the estimates. An outstanding and most commendable feature of the bill is the authorization of a resumption of the building of naval vessels under the three-year building program. This program has not been carried out in the last year owing to a sudden decision of naval experts to abandon the building of some of the larger vessels for that of destroyers needed for attacking submarines, as destroyers are more effective in the submarine zones. It is now reported that enough such vessels have been contracted for or built, therefore the committee recommends that the building program this year shall provide for the following: One battleship, 3 battle cruisers, 3 scout cruisers, 1 fleet submarine, 1 ammunition ship, 1 transport, 1 destroyer tender, 1 hospital ship.

For extension of the Navy program, the bill recommends that a blanket appropriation of \$100,000,000 be made to the President of the United States to be used for the expeditious building of destroyers and craft deemed necessary in submarine work. It is the idea of the committee to place this money in the hands of the President to be used as a fund which need not be accounted for at present, and under this system it is believed that this country will keep some of the secrets of the Navy's building activities from the enemy.

One distinctly new recommendation in the bill is for construction of a drydock at Charleston, S.C., to cost \$4,000,000. It is also provided that \$5,000,000 shall be authorized for the dredging of the channel at Charleston to a depth of forty feet. The present channel has a depth of thirty feet. Representative Padgett said that the committee in deciding upon this new dry dock wanted to provide adequate facilities for the Navy on the Atlantic coast.

Some of the larger items carried in the bill are: Aircraft, \$188,000,000; ordnance stores, \$24,104,045; manufacture smokeless powder, \$2,400,000; increasing facilities to test guns, \$1,000,000; new batteries for battle-ships, \$48,300,523; torpedoes, \$1,000,000; powder ord-

nance supplies, \$50,000,000; preserving ammunition for vessels, \$39,000,000; emergency expenses in navy yards, \$4,750,000; outfits for enlisted men, \$9,975,000; instruments and supplies, \$3,469,000; schools of instruction, \$2,655,360; reserve ordnance and supplies, \$33,000,000; Bureau of Yards and Docks, \$12,000,000; Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, \$10,850,000; Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, \$213,229,557; provisions, \$64,485,300; maintenance, \$12,000,000; Bureau of Steam Engineering, \$50,000,000.

For public works at the different navy yards and stations, these items are recommended: Brooklyn, \$850,000; Philadelphia, \$2,400,000; Norfolk, \$3,900,000; Mare Island, \$1,200,000; Hampton Roads Naval Base, \$2,500,000; San Diego Marine Corps Base, \$1,500,000.

Personnel.

The bill recommends the increase of the personnel of the Navy from 150,000 to 228,000 men and the increase of the Marines from 30,000 to 50,000 men with a proportionate increase in the officers in each branch of the Service.

It also recommends the creation of the rank of major general in the Marine Corps and the appointment of three temporary brigadier generals; twelve temporary colonels, and twelve temporary lieutenant colonels in the Marine Corps. By increasing the personnel in the Marine Corps there will be a large increase in majors and officers below that rank, based upon the percentage under the existing law.

It is further recommended that the limit of rank for temporary officers appointed in the Navy shall be raised so as to include the rank of lieutenant commander. This is necessary, the committee points out, because of the increase in the number of small craft, such as torpedo boat destroyers, submarine chasers, and destroyers. It is estimated by Representative Padgett that at least 275 new lieutenant commanders will be created by the proposed change in the law. It is further proposed in the bill to make a temporary increase of four captains and seven commanders in the Navy.

THE SIXTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

Urgent Deficiency Appropriations.

The Senate on March 12 passed the Urgent Deficiency War Expense bill, H.R. 9867, carrying appropriations of \$761,265,355 and authorizations of additional projects that will bring the total to more than \$1,000,000,000. The appropriations themselves are \$73,384,873 in excess of the House appropriations.

The Senate voted to authorize the President to acquire title to the Hoboken dock and terminal properties of the Hamburg-American and North German Lloyd Companies, and voted to authorize the sale of enemy alien property in charge of the alien property custodian.

Among the appropriations for the Army and Navy are the following: Army—Supplies, \$28,358,000; transportation, \$125,000,000; storage and shipping facilities, \$150,000,000; barracks and quarters, \$67,250,000; military posts water and sewer systems, \$20,180,000; hospitals, \$21,270,000; engineer field operations, \$70,000,000; ordnance stores, \$257,000,000; ordnance manufacture and purchase, \$34,000,000; artillery, \$114,000,000; temporary office building, \$5,775,000; additional employees, \$4,470,000.

Navy—Ordnance, \$10,000,000; Washington gun factory, \$5,499,000; yards and docks, \$6,144,000; hospital construction, \$7,750,000; yards and docks, \$6,144,000; hospital construction, \$7,750,000; training camps, \$12,000,000; ordnance stations, \$2,500,000.

Reimbursement to men and nurses in the military service for private property lost is provided for in another amendment attached to the measure to expedite relief for men who lost their effects in the torpedoing of the steamship Tuscania.

The House on March 8 passed S. 3471 amended to read: "That, whenever during continuance of present war in opinion of Secretary of War interests of service or national security and defense render it necessary or desirable, the Secretary of War be, and he hereby is, authorized to grant furloughs to enlisted men of Army of U.S. with or without pay and allowances or with partial pay and allowances, and for such periods as he may designate, to permit said enlisted men to engage in civil occupations and pursuits. Provided, That such furloughs will be granted only on voluntary application of such enlisted men or parent or guardian of an enlisted man under regulations to be prescribed by Secretary of War." The Senate on March 9 concurred in the amendment.

The House on March 6 passed a committee substitute for S. 383, to punish the willful injury or destruction of war material, etc. Section 2 provides that "when the United States is at war, whoever, with intent to injure, interfere with, or obstruct the United States or any associate nation in preparing for or carrying on the war, or whoever, with reason to believe that his act may injure, interfere with, or obstruct the United States or any associate nation in preparing for or carrying on the war, shall willfully injure or destroy, or shall attempt to so injure or destroy any war material, war premises, or war utilities as herein defined, or whoever with intent to injure, interfere with, or obstruct the United States or any associate nation in preparing for or carrying on the war, shall conspire to prevent the erection or production of such war premises, war material, or war utilities, shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined not more than \$10,000 or imprisonment not more than thirty years, or both." The measure was sent to conference.

Favorable report was made in the Senate on March 8, on S.J. Res. 134, to reimburse soldiers and officers for uniforms and equipment lost on board the Tuscania, Feb. 5, 1918, and in other like cases; and S. 3394 to amend an act to authorize condemnation proceedings of lands for military purposes," approved July 2, 1917.

When members of Congress heard on March 13 that the owner of a house occupied by Major Gen. William M. Black, Chief of Engineers, had notified the family after the General's departure for France with Secretary Baker, that the rent hereafter would be \$250 instead of \$100 a month, Representative Johnson, of Kentucky, chairman of the District of Columbia Committee, introduced a resolution authorizing the President to commandeer the property. Under the resolution General Black would be permitted to keep the house, if he desired, until one year after the war, paying \$100 a month, minus repairs and expenses. Chairman Johnson later said that he will not press the resolution, since Mrs. Black had notified him that under no circumstances

mentioning the Bureau of Naval Operations, the Medical Department, the Bureau of Construction and Repair, Steam Engineering, Ordnance, and Supplies and Accounts.

The report mentions by name with the highest praise the following officers of the U.S. Navy: Admiral William S. Benson, Rear Admiral Leigh C. Palmer, Surg. Gen. William C. Braisted, Paymr. Gen. Samuel McGowan, Pay Dir. C. J. Peoples, Chief Constr. David W. Taylor, Engr. in Chief Robert S. Griffin, Rear Admiral Ralph Earle, Civ. Engr. Frederic R. Harris, Civ. Engr. Archibald L. Parsons, Capt. Noble E. Irwin, Capt. Charles C. Plunkett, and Capt. Josiah S. McKean, and Major Gen. Commandant George Barnett, U.S.M.C.

COMPLETING THE FIRST DRAFT.

A movement of 95,000 drafted men, to begin on March 29 and continue for five days, was ordered on March 12 by Provost Marshal Gen. Enoch H. Crowder, Judge Advocate General, U.S.A. The order calls troops from every state in the Union with the exception of Iowa and Minnesota. It includes men remaining from the first draft and those liable to call in the second. Just how many men of the second draft are affected by the order was not stated at General Crowder's office. The movement will virtually complete the first draft, and it is part of the announced plan to call registrants in small groups as fast as they can be accommodated. The apportionment by states follows:

Alabama, 2,634; Arizona, 148; Arkansas, 1,541; California, 1,745; Colorado, 323; Connecticut, 903; Delaware, 308; District of Columbia, 102; Florida, 2,506; Georgia, 5,925; Idaho, 242; Illinois, 1,961; Indiana, 2,977; Kansas, 587; Kentucky, 1,651; Louisiana, 3,573; Maine, 340; Maryland, 382; Massachusetts, 2,069; Michigan, 5,558; Mississippi, 2,220; Missouri, 1,170; Montana, 521; Nebraska, 459; Nevada, 72; New Hampshire, 212; New Jersey, 4,275; New Mexico, 127; New York, 12,288; North Carolina, 5,174; North Dakota, 2,647; Ohio, 6,955; Oklahoma, 598; Oregon, 369; Pennsylvania, 7,828; Rhode Island, 301; South Carolina, 343; South Dakota, 226; Tennessee, 2,753; Texas, 3,943; Utah, 247; Vermont, 156; Virginia, 2,178; Washington, 634; West Virginia, 1,514; Wisconsin, 2,214; Wyoming, 134. No call was made upon Iowa and Minnesota.

The War Department is prepared to supply clothing and other equipment immediately for all the men to be called out. Major Gen. George W. Goethals, Acting Q.M.G., U.S.A., is now pressing vigorously the deliveries of winter clothing to build up the reserves necessary for next winter. The original issue to men mobilized in April would be winter clothing, but shortly thereafter they would be transferred into summer khaki. Ample stores of summer outfits for the entire Army are on hand. An illustration of the progress made with clothing stores lies in the fact that every man sent abroad is equipped with a complete new outfit before he boards the transport.

THE NEXT DRAFT.

"To compose the present unrest and uncertainty" as to the date of the next draft under the operation of the Selective Service Act, the office of the Provost Marshal General issued a long statement on March 12 as to the plans of the War Department regarding the draft that is as complete in details as the exigencies of the military situation permit. The statement says, in its essential parts:

"The state of preparedness of the Army to assimilate recruits varies from day to day and from week to week and the most scientific manner of recruiting the forces will be to withdraw them from civil life as fast as they can be assimilated by the Army and no faster. According to this plan, men will be inducted into the Service in very small groups apportioned among the various states from week to week or from month to month as they are needed. In order to distribute the burden equally over the various states, however, it is necessary to make arithmetical computations of the share of each state and it is not practicable to make these computations for such small numbers. For mere bookkeeping facility, therefore, it is necessary to assume a total of considerable size and to apportion it among the several states as their immediate burden. This total is called a national quota and the various shares are called state quotas. The announcement of the quota does not mean that any such great number of men will be called to military service at once and, indeed, has no necessary relation to the date of call for the reason that a constantly changing situation causes changes in the number of men who are to be called to the colors.

"The next national quota will be announced and apportioned among the several states as soon as pending legislation authorizing a change in the basis of computation is enacted by Congress. This legislation has been passed by the Senate and favorably reported by the House Military Committee. The number that will be assumed as a basis for computation will be 800,000, which is well within the authorization of Class 4 of Section 1 of the Selective Service Act as a second increment of 500,000 men, increased by the recruit training units authorized by Clause 5 of said Section 1, and by the special and technical troops authorized by Section 2 of said act. It cannot now be announced what the total number to be called to the colors each month will be, but it may be stated that no more men will be called than can be properly accommodated and promptly assimilated. There are difficulties confronting the nation in the supply of labor appurtenant to agriculture. Class I, from which new levies are to be withdrawn, will contain many more men than are at present required for the Army. It would be a most unscientific and fatuous step if the men in Class I were called indiscriminately without regard to the labor situation in agriculture. Therefore, the local boards will be directed to fill their quotas in the order of liability of men in Class I, as determined by the national drawing, except that, where it is shown that a registrant is completely and assiduously engaged in the planting, cultivation or reaping of a crop, his call to the colors shall be deferred to the foot of the quota of his board as long as he continues to be so engaged. Whenever any registrant, whose call to the colors has been deferred by reason of his engagement in agriculture, is shown to have been idle on the farm on which he is engaged or to have trifled with the deferment that has been accorded him, the boards will forthwith induct him into military service if his order number has been reached in the meantime. The effect of this expedient is to grant furloughs from service prior to actual call to the colors to the men so greatly needed in the production of this year's crop.

"This is not, however, the only expedient that is to

be adopted to conserve the supply of labor appurtenant to agriculture and to mobilize all means for increasing the harvest for the agricultural season of 1918. There is now pending before Congress a bill authorizing the Secretary of War to grant furloughs, with or without pay, to men in the Army to enable them to engage in industrial and agricultural pursuits. The purpose of this bill is to relieve serious situations in particular instances in which men who are the mainstay of farms have been inducted into the Service either through voluntary enlistment or selection and whose services during the present emergency in agriculture are needed. These furloughs will be granted after consideration of the circumstances of the individual case in which they arise and when the military situation is such that they can be granted without too great disruption and disorganization of the Army or of any particular organization of the Army. As to further means to protect agriculture a new regulation has been promulgated authorizing agricultural students in their senior year in land grant colleges to enlist in the Enlisted Reserve Corps of the Quartermaster's Department provided their class standing is such as to place them in the upper third of their class. By this means it will be possible to defer the draft call of such young men in order to enable them to perfect themselves as agriculturalists and thereafter to protect them in such services as it may seem that they should perform in the best interests of the nation.

"The whole industrial and agricultural situation is being subjected to a very comprehensive study in order to discover any means that may be taken to protect and augment the labor supply appurtenant to industry and agriculture without precluding the prompt and orderly progress of our military plans. It must be emphasized that this is a war of mechanics. The need of several armed forces for men highly skilled in technical and mechanical pursuits is greater than in any former war. Yet this need for specially skilled men finds the nation under a necessity for increasing its production in almost every line of industry. Withdrawals of men from industry must be made and these withdrawals must take men who might otherwise be deferred on account of their special qualifications and skill. The necessary numbers of such skilled men will be obtained in one of three ways. First, men already in the military service who have such special skill will be taken from the line regiments and assigned to the staff organizations and departments where their skill is needed. Second, men classified by the selection boards, even though they may have been placed in a deferred classification, will be withdrawn with great care and particularly from the industries of the nation for special service in staff corps and departments. Third, young men of draft age with certain educational qualifications will be inducted into the Service and sent to universities, colleges, and technical and secondary schools to be instructed in technical arts until they have acquired such proficiency as will justify their assignment to the special units that are being organized in considerable numbers. In accordance with this plan, the provost Marshal General has already called upon the states for some 10,000 skilled artisans and, will shortly call upon the states for 10,000 young men, graduates of grammar schools, who will be sent before April 1 to various technical and other schools throughout the United States for a two months' course of training. Regularly thereafter, an increasing stream of selected men will be sent through educational and other training institutions for this purpose."

ARMY AND NAVY MAIL.

One of the greatest of all Service burdens is keeping the mails straight. Official correspondence must not only be correctly made up, but must reach its proper destination, for on it depends much of the legal responsibility of all Service matters. Social correspondence in the Army and Navy must be delivered correctly and as promptly as circumstances permit or the morale of the men at the front and that of the people back at home are both likely to suffer. That good, or at least legible, handwriting has much to do with the matter in both official and social correspondence is shown by announcements made at Washington as to Army and Navy mail. They call attention to the fact that poor handwriting of men in military or naval service is largely responsible for a two weeks' delay in the distribution of Government checks for February pay allotment and family allowances to dependents. The last checks for families of sailors and members of the U.S. Marine Corps and Coast Guard went into the mails on March 9, but checks for the Army were not started until March 11, and it will take two weeks to complete the task. The delay resulted from the necessity of disposing of a great mass of correspondence caused principally by illegible signatures or addresses in applications of soldiers and sailors. When ever a name or address could not be deciphered it was necessary to send a query through the regular military channels. This process required thousands of letters and the work of a big office force which otherwise would have been writing checks.

The American postal authorities in France found it necessary to issue an appeal on March 9 to relatives writing to American soldiers abroad to be more careful in directing mail to soldiers. They are asked to write in ink, to use the rank of the soldier instead of "Mr." to make their writing particularly clear and legible and to write names in full instead of using initials.

Reports continue to be received by the Post Office Department to indicate that packages reach United States post offices in Europe in such a dilapidated condition that repacking has frequently to be undertaken before delivery can be effected. Senders should use heavy-weight paper, canvas or cloth as wrapping for packages, and when canvas or cloth is employed the address should be written on a shipping tag, with the name and address of the sender on the reverse side.

That many letters written home by officers and men abroad between Jan. 15 and 20 will never reach their destination is made known through a Washington announcement on March 8 that 30,000 such letters written by American soldiers in France were lost when the steamship Andania was sunk off the coast of Ireland the latter part of January. A small quantity of parcel post also was lost.

It is announced that in order that periodical second class matter may not be very seriously delayed in delivery, in consequence of the overtaxed railroad facilities, the Post Office Department has augmented the railway mail service from New York city, wherever feasible, by dispatches via steamship lines. In certain cases this additional service supersedes the service by railroad, and is an indication of the slowing up of the mails incident to war conditions, which, as our readers have doubtless realized, accounts for the longer time that it takes their periodicals to reach them. There are now three or four trips

a week by steamer from New York to certain Southern ports, that carry mails for some postal districts of Georgia, Florida, South Carolina, North Carolina and Virginia; Norfolk and Fort Monroe being included among districts in the last named state.

A captain of Infantry who is in charge of a camp post office writes: "Perhaps you might inform our Postmaster General that our soldiers' and sailors' front is not in the United States, where we can buy all the old out-of-date magazines and periodicals the Post Office Department is dumping into the camps in this country. The ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL and Saturday Evening Post and Collier's and all magazines are dropped thousands of miles short of the front, where they are needed, where they would be appreciated and where the sender expects them to be sent. We can buy any and all these periodicals in our camp, but how about the boys fighting our fight out there?"

Noting newspaper criticisms of the U.S. Post Office in connection with the mail service for our forces abroad a Canadian offers a word of cheer from his own experience. Writing from Toronto to the New York Times he expresses the belief that matters will adjust themselves after a while and the men "will begin to receive their mail in heaps. Our Canadian papers," he adds, "were full of the same style of criticism in the early days of the war. Even now, and with the short run from London to the Canadian front, a letter from Toronto usually takes four or five weeks to reach its destination, and the answer as long a time. But my own experience is that a clearly addressed letter or a cotton-covered parcel rarely fails to get through. Out of 246 letters and 156 parcels sent to one of my sons in France during the last two years and a half not half a dozen have miscarried. Of course, if a shift of his unit occurs while the addressee is on leave, he may receive, instead of a parcel, a jocular intimation from the mail orderly that 'contents were eaten to save transportation.' This is merely a local custom, however, and has nothing to do with the post office." A Y.M.C.A. secretary in France adds that "when the conditions are considered, our mail service is wonderful. But the men do not receive enough mail from their families back home. If the families would write at least once each week, not waiting each time until a reply has been received, the situation would be greatly improved. A line from home makes for cheerfulness, and it reminds the soldier of his responsibility to the family he represents."

TRANSPORTING MEN AND SUPPLIES.

Changes, it is believed, are imminent in the present organization for procuring and handling shipping engaged in transporting men and supplies to the other side. The shipping control committee, Messrs. Franklin and Raymond of New York and Sir Connop Guthrie of England, are in control of the general shipping situation and they have the responsibility of securing, regulating and allocating the shipping that leaves the ports of the United States. This committee meets in New York city, but is in touch at all times with Washington. Joseph T. Lilly, of New York city, is the shipping director of all the shipping of the United States except that of New York city, for which there is a special director, A. T. Thomas, also of New York. It is their duty to supervise and to see that the ships are loaded scientifically; that one ship does not leave port with a cargo of great bulk but light weight while another goes out carrying all the dead weight allowed, but with a cargo so heavy that space is wasted; that the cargo is stowed with a view to making an easy unload, and generally to get the utmost carrying capacity out of the shipping. Lieut. Col. Frank T. Hines, Q.M.C., as the representative of General Goethals, the director of Storage and Traffic, is in charge of the office of embarkation and has charge of all troops and their supplies that are to be sent abroad.

The importance of scientific loading is evident when it is considered that the greatest delays are in the unloading of a ship and there is very little of that done on this side the Atlantic. It may safely be said that there has been great improvement in this respect and that there is now but little delay on this side in dispatching a vessel once it has arrived. One exception must be noted, and that is due to repairs that are unavoidable, for many of the vessels were forced into the transatlantic trade. It is not supposed that any radical changes will be made in the personnel of the system, but several changes are expected in the details of conducting operations.

HEALTH CONDITIONS AT THE CAMPS.

Health conditions at Regular Army, National Guard and National Army camps in the United States for the week ending March 8 are as follows:

General: The health of troops continues satisfactory. The admission rate for all troops is slightly higher and the non-effective rate lower than last week. The death rate remains low. The highest sick rates are reported from National Army cantonments.

Regular Army: This group, which includes the Aviation Section (N.A.), reports the lowest non-effective rate of all camps. There is an increase in the number of new cases of measles and a decrease in pneumonia as compared with last week. The Aviation Section (N.A.) reports improved health conditions.

National Guard: All sick rates are lower in National Guard camps than last week. Camp Bowie has the highest admission rate (1830.8), and Camp Sevier has the highest non-effective rate (70.5). Measles no longer prevails to a degree calling for comment. Camps Bowie, Sevier and Wheeler lead in the number of new cases of pneumonia, though admissions for this disease are relatively few as compared with the previous week. Meningitis continues to decline in all camps.

National Army: Camp Pike leads all National Army cantonments in the number of admissions to sick report and the number constantly sick for the week. Camps Travis and Dix have the second and third highest admission rates for the week. Measles is increasing in several camps, notably Camps Sherman, Dodge and Lewis. This is explained by the recent influx of new men in the draft to National Army cantonments. Pneumonia shows a slight increase in prevalence, 202 new cases being reported from all National Army camps against 145 last week. Meningitis is of little importance in this week's reports.

The non-effective rate for the National Guard in the United States on the last day covered by the report was 42.1 per 1,000; the admission rate for disease during the week was 21.2 per 1,000; deaths from all causes were at the rate of 6.5 per 1,000 per year; deaths from disease only were at the rate of 6.2 per 1,000 per year.

The non-effective rate for the National Army was 54.2 per 1,000; the admission rate for disease was 33.3 per 1,000; deaths from all causes were at the rate of 6.1 per 1,000 per year; deaths from disease only were at the rate of 6.0 per 1,000 per year. The non-effective rate for the Regular Army in the United States—including the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps (N.A.)—was 42.0 per 1,000; the admission rate for disease during the week was 23.5; deaths from all causes were at the rate of 9.0 per 1,000 per year; deaths from disease only were at the rate of 7.5 per 1,000 per year.

PRIZE FOR AMERICAN SEAMEN.

A very handsome tribute was paid to men of the U.S. destroyer Parker by Dr. Thomas J. Macnamara, Financial Secretary to the British Admiralty, when on March 13 he said in the House of Commons: "The Admiralty profoundly appreciates the seamanship and very great gallantry displayed by the American destroyer Parker in rescuing nine survivors of the Glenart Castle, which was sunk in the Bristol Channel Feb. 26. Two of the destroyer's complement deserve the greatest credit for their action in jumping overboard to effect rescues, in view of the temperature of the water, the choppy sea and the distance of the raft from which the rescues were effected." The Associated Press gives the details of the rescue as follows:

"The Glenart Castle sank at four o'clock in the morning of Feb. 26. The destroyer, although far distant, picked up a wireless message and hurried to the scene, where she searched the choppy sea for survivors. The first one was sighted at one o'clock in the afternoon—a lone man on a raft. In these submarine-infested waters it was impossible for the destroyer to halt and launch boats. She threw a line to the survivor, but he was so weak that he became entangled in the line and was carried astern of the destroyer and severely cut by her propellers. He managed, however, to climb back on the raft.

The destroyer circled the scene and as it passed the raft again Quartermaster J. C. Cole jumped overboard, succeeding in swimming to the raft and brought the man back to the destroyer. He was a fireman, Jesse White, of Southampton. He died later on board the destroyer, which continued her search and in the course of the afternoon sighted three more groups of survivors clinging to rafts and wreckage, all of whom were rescued. The Americans who jumped into the water in the course of these rescues, in addition to Quartermaster Cole, were: R. E. Hoss, a boatswain's mate; David Goldman, machinist's mate; Jerry Quinn, coxswain; F. W. Beeghley, yeoman; W. W. Matthews, ship's cook; J. Newman, seaman; T. F. Troue, seaman.

"In congratulating the crew of the destroyer Vice Admiral Sims, commander of the American naval forces in the war zone, telegraphed: 'The work done in wintry seas and gales by all the destroyers' crews has been inspiring, but none more so than the Parker's.'"

Mr. Macnamara, in reply to suggestions that the gallant men who jumped overboard be substantially honored with medals, plate or some other suitable reward, said that he understood that the American authorities were averse to the award of personal distinctions and honors. Nevertheless, if the Admiralty could properly make any suggestion to them which would enable it in a substantial way to emphasize its opinion of this act of gallantry it would do so.

THE LUCKY BAG FOR 1918.

The Class of 1918 at the U.S. Naval Academy presents its record in "The Lucky Bag" of that date, this being the twenty-fifth volume of the series. Bound in dark blue seal, with an effective ornamental die on the cover in gold incorporating the class seal, the volume is an unusually handsome one, the illustrations other than the photographs being by Robert McCaig of the staff of Norman T. A. Munder & Co., of Baltimore, the printers of the book. The place of honor in the volume is given to a photograph of Comdr. W. T. Cluverius, U. S.N., which is followed by photographs of Rear Admiral E. W. Eberle, Superintendent of the Naval Academy; Capt. Louis M. Nulton and Comdr. Sinclair Gannon, all U.S.N. Fourteen pages are devoted to "Yard Views" combining photographs and wash drawings of scenes of the midshipman's daily life, and then follow 223 pages of biographies of the members of the class of 1918.

One of the unique features of this portion of the volume, naturally the most important section, is the introduction of a small photograph of the midshipmen in some minor occupation, those of Ralph Clonts Alexander and Henry Arthur Hutchins, Jr., for example, being likenesses of them when they were children, "Hutch" showing his early fondness for small arms since he is observed to be posing with an air gun. Somebody found a photograph of J. Warren Quackenbush to use in his biography taken in the "altogether"—only J. Warren could not have been more than six months old when that happened. The list ends officially on page 227, but just for good measure the humorists of The Lucky Bag have added a sketch on page 228 of H. P. Cylinder, who is described as "a splendid example of all a naval officer ought not to be." Possibly this is introduced as an antidote to the list on the following page of those "lost in action."

Eighteen pages are devoted to photographs and rosters of the regimental, battalion and company staffs; twenty-four to photographs and symbolical drawings of the various educational department staffs; twenty pages to descriptions of the two cruises; this being followed by lists of the classes of 1919 and 1920 with group photographs, 1921 simply getting a class group photograph in the record.

The remainder of the text is devoted to the records of amateur theatricals, the musical clubs, the chapel and choir, Y.M.C.A., The Log, the various athletic teams and an account of the presence of the regiment at the President's inauguration. A page is set apart for an account of Admiral Dewey's funeral and another in appreciation of the entertainments given the midshipmen by Mr. and Mrs. Edward B. McLean at their home in Washington on the occasions of the funeral of Admiral Dewey and the President's inauguration.

The Ordnance Department of the Army is now issuing the Model 1917 rifle to all Regular Army divisions, National Guard divisions, Coast Artillerymen and Engineers in the United States, who have been using the Model 1903 rifles. This exchange of arms includes all

appendages, spare parts and pertaining equipment not interchangeable between the two arms.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The Navy Department, on March 13, reported the following casualties: George Dewey Sinks, musician, second class, 22 Pioneer street, Dayton, Ohio, accidentally killed while playing baseball March 10. He was attached to the U.S.S. Nevada. William Emil Buerger, coxswain, College Point, L.I., died March 11; skull fractured by fall from smokestack of the U.S.S. Burrows. Charles John Fazio, machinist's mate, second class, 109 Lawrence street, Rome, N.Y., died March 10, as result of a fall from a seaplane at Pensacola, Fla. His skull was fractured.

The following men of the U.S. Navy were killed by fragments of a shell which exploded while being fired on the U.S.S. Von Steuben recently: Emmette Joseph Shields, seaman, second class; Valentine Praybyski, fireman, third class, and Eroll William Martia, mess attendant, third class. The Von Steuben, now employed as a transport, was formerly the North German Lloyd steamship Kronprinz Wilhelm, one of the finest vessels seized by the U.S. Government. She became a raider at the outbreak of the war and later interned at Hampton Roads after destroying many Allied merchant ships.

The Navy Department has awarded the Bailey Medal for 1917 to Frank Hartley, seaman, second class. This medal is given annually to the apprentice seaman enlisted for minority who attains by competitive examination the highest final average in the duties of an apprentice seaman. The medal is of gold.

The Navy Department reports the death of Andrew Donnie Skaggs, landsman for quartermaster, U.S.N., and Leo Shott Harrie, boatswain's mate, first class, U.S.N., as the result of an airplane accident in the Naval Aviation Service in France.

The U.S.S. Sonoma should be addressed care of Postmaster, New York city.

The following deaths were reported by the Navy Department March 13 resulting from accidents: Charles J. Fazio, machinist's mate; March 10 from a fractured skull suffered in a seaplane fall at Pensacola, Fla. George D. Sinks, musician; attached to the U.S.S. Nevada; killed March 10 playing baseball. William E. Buerger, coxswain; March 11 from a fractured skull, due to falling from a smokestack on the U.S.S. Burrows.

On Jan. 18, 1918, when fire broke out in the fire room of U.S.S. Burrows, Charles E. Bourke and Martin O'Callaghan, water tenders, U.S.N., voluntarily abandoned all chances to save themselves in their attempt to reach the fire extinguisher, which was located in a part of the fire room remote from any escape hatch. These men were both experienced and had been in the service a number of years. There is no doubt that both men sacrificed their lives in their devotion to duty.

Secretary Daniels announced on March 14 that the new type of submarine fighters which are being constructed for the Navy in the Ford plant at Detroit will be known as "Eagles." They will constitute the "Eagle Class," the boats being known as Eagle No. 1, Eagle No. 2, etc.

MARINE CORPS TARGET PRACTICE.

Target Practice Bulletin No. 1 (1918) has been issued from Headquarters U.S. Marine Corps, Washington, under date of March 1; from the major general commanding to all officers of the Marine Corps. The bulletin, which is issued quarterly, gives the marksmanship qualifications for the month of January, 1918, in the Marine Corps.

It calls attention to the necessity for thoroughly training men in the use of small arms before they embark for service overseas as explained by Major Gen. Richard M. Blatchford, U.S.A., who recently returned from France, in an address to members of the National Rifle Association of America.

Target Practice Bulletin No. 3 (1917) showed that over fifty-seven per cent. of the total strength of the Marine Corps held qualifications as marksmen or better on Dec. 31, 1917. It is believed that with the intelligent co-operation of all officers at least eighty per cent. of the men in the Marine Corps will qualify during the current target year. This percentage cannot be attained, however, the present bulletin adds, unless every man fires the record course. Commanding officers should therefore make a special effort to have every man under their command fire for record.

The number and percentage of men who qualified in each organization during January, 1918, are shown in the following bulletin. The following scored a percentage of 100: 114th Co.; M.B., Guantanamo; M.B., Pearl Harbor; R.O., New Orleans; H.D., 3d Regt.; 50th Co.; R.O., Chicago. Other percentages were: M.B., San Diego, 97; M.B., Managua, 97; 123d Co., 95; 113th Co., 92; 100th Co., 90; 14th Co., 88; R.D., Paris Island, 87; M.B., Pensacola, 75; R.S., Pt. Arguello, 72; H.D., 3d Brig., 68. Average, 89.10 per cent.

The use of immigrant quarters at Ellis Island, N.Y., by the Army and Navy for wounded soldiers and sailors was assumed March 7 when it was announced by the Department of Labor that a definite agreement had been signed. Negotiations between the three departments have been pending for several months, and the delay has been caused by the unwillingness of the Department of Labor to turn over its property to the Army and Navy while there was any doubt as to the responsibility for damage under a joint occupancy. The problem has been solved by abandoning the plan for joint occupancy and executing separate agreements with each department. It is the intention of the Navy Department to use its space for the accommodation of several thousand sailors pending their assignment to ships, and the War Department expects to use its space as temporary quarters for wounded men before removing them to permanent hospitals. Part of the property has already been occupied by the military branches of the Government, and the remainder of the plant will be formally turned over to its new tenants in the next few days.

The Adjutant General has ordered the commanding officer at Camp Joseph E. Johnston, Fla., to send the personnel of train headquarters and personnel of six motor truck companies pertaining to the 8th Division Supply Train Motor to Detroit, Mich., by rail, to report upon

arrival to officer in charge of the Motor Convoy Service there, for the purpose of making two trips, driving trucks overland, from Detroit to Baltimore, Md. The train will be supplied with fifteen days' rations, except fresh meat and vegetables, which will be purchased en route. Headquarters and each company will return by rail to Detroit after the completion of the first trip overland from Detroit to Baltimore. After the completion of the second overland trip to Baltimore organizations will be relieved from further duty with the Motor Convoy Service and return by rail to their proper station.

Such excellent results have been obtained in the camps and cantonments in the United States through the surveys made by the nutritional survey parties sent out by the Surgeon General of the Army, which have been studying the food problems that it is now proposed to extend the nutritional survey work to the Expeditionary Forces and the first party has been sent overseas. The ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL in a recent article gave the figures showing savings made in one of the cantonments as the result of a nutritional survey. Most of the camps in this country have been studied and additional reports received recently have shown remarkable results. The saving in flour has been materially increased and waste of usable food reduced to the minimum.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs on March 13 asked the War Department to have Major Gen. Leonard Wood appear before it for examination after his return from France. The committee's request was in line with its announced desire to question all divisional commanders who had visited the fighting lines, not only as to conditions found in Europe, but also those in the camps they command at home.

THE NAVY.

NAVY CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate March 8, 1918.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY.

Lieut. W. A. Hall: lieut. comdr. from July 1917; Surg. W. Seaman: med. insp., rank comdr., from Oct. 15, 1917; P.A. Surg. G. B. Tribble: surgeon, rank lieut. comdr., from Oct. 15, 1917; Paymaster G. P. Dyer: pay insp., rank comdr., from Aug. 29, 1916.

P.A. paymasters to be paymasters, rank lieut. comdr. from July 1917: C. E. Parsons, W. J. Hine, K. O. McIntosh, F. J. Daly, R. W. Schumann, P. P. Williams and L. M. Wertenbaker.

Assistant paymasters to be assistant paymasters, rank lieut. (j.r.), from July 1917: J. Merritt, C. G. Holland and H. P. Tudor.

Gun. E. C. Wurster: chief gunner from Dec. 21, 1915; Gun. H. E. Hayes: ensign temporary from Oct. 10, 1917; Carp. A. L. Johnson: ensign temporary from Oct. 11, 1917.

Warrant officers to be ensigns, temp., from March 1, 1918: S. E. Haddon, C. E. Jackson, A. V. Holmes, F. Ellison, J. K. Smallwood, T. J. Mainkney, F. T. Mayes, E. J. Murnane, H. H. Ralph and M. Woessner.

Enlisted men to be ensigns temporary from March 1918: A. Woods, K. H. Stetson, J. Murtagh, J. E. Pedersen, L. F. Kingle, S. A. Jones, F. A. Brandecker, A. Wrightsen, J. A. Clark, A. A. Hewitt, W. A. Lynch and E. H. Smith.

Ensigns U.S.N.R. to be ensigns Navy temporary from March 1918: M. F. Corman, R. B. McEwan, Jr., W. K. Blair, F. H. Cabot, R. Horween and H. K. Smoot.

Ensigns Nat. N.V. to be ensigns Navy temporary from March 1918: C. F. E. Ward, F. W. Allen, D. L. Jennings, E. A. Haynie and A. Bloom.

NAVY GAZETTE.

During the past week the following officers have been detailed to sea or to shore duty as indicated below:

To sea duty—Capt. H. P. Bryan; Lieut. Comdr. C. C. West; Lieut. P. L. Shea; Asst. Surgs. W. M. Peberdy and L. H. Denny; Dental Surg. W. E. Coverly; Asst. Paymasters J. G. Peniman and P. J. McCloskey; Acting Chaplains F. H. Ferris and H. R. Davidson; Mach. P. P. Zeller.

To shore duty—Lieuts. C. B. Platt and L. D. DeRose; Asst. Surgs. R. L. Larsen, F. H. Bowman and F. C. Reed; Paymaster H. W. Browning; P.A. Paymaster E. D. Stanley.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

MARCH 8.—Marine Gunner Harry E. Leland appointed a marine gunner in the Marine Corps and assigned duty at Peking, China.

Q.M. Clerk G. W. Farnham, F.M.C.R., appointed a quartermaster clerk in the Fleet Marine Corps Reserve and assigned duty at Washington, D.C.

Following officers detached Marine Bks., Mare Island, Cal., to Marine Bks., Quantico: Major Arthur J. O'Leary; Capt. Albert J. Phillips; Gustav Karow and Peter C. Geyer, Jr.; 1st Lieut. S. B. O'Neill, T. W. Scott and D. I. Garrett; 2d Lieut. (Prov.) G. A. Plambeck, M.C.R.

MARCH 9.—Second Lieut. (Prov.) F. B. Hoyt, M.C.R., appointed a second lieutenant in the Marine Corps Reserve and assigned duty at Marine Bks., Quantico.

Following officers detached Marine Bks., Mare Island, Cal., to Marine Bks., San Diego, Cal.: Capt. W. J. Holloway; 2d Lieut. G. T. Hall and Holcomb York.

MARCH 11.—Second Lieut. (Prov.) F. O. Brown, M.C.R., appointed a second lieutenant in the Marine Corps Reserve and assigned duty at Hqs., 1st Dist. of Boston, Mass.

MARCH 12.—Capt. S. W. Woods, Jr., appointed aide-de-camp to the Major General Commandant.

William L. Riley and Randolph C. Rasmussen appointed second lieutenants in the Marine Corps Reserve and assigned duty at the depot of supplies, Philadelphia, Pa.

MARCH 13.—Second Lieut. (Prov.) M.C.R., R. O. Rasmussen and W. L. Riley promoted first lieutenants in the Marine Corps Reserve.

Second Lieut. (Prov.) C. A. Kephart, M.C.R., appointed a second lieutenant in the Marine Corps Reserve and assigned duty at Marine Bks., Paris Island, S.C.

Major J. W. Wadleigh appointment as assistant adjutant and inspector revoked.

Second Lieut. (Prov.) S. F. Birthright, M.C.R., appointed a second lieutenant in the Marine Corps Reserve and assigned duty in office of Assistant Paymaster, M.C., Atlanta, Ga.

MARCH 14.—Second Lieut. (Prov.) W. G. Kilgore, M.C.R., appointed a second lieutenant in the Marine Corps Reserve and assigned duty Washington, D.C.

Frank L. Tracy and William D. Huston appointed paymaster's clerks in the Marine Corps and assigned duty at Washington, D.C.

First Lieut. (Prov.) S. F. Birthright, M.C.R., promoted first lieutenant in the Marine Corps Reserve.

Q.M. Clerk E. L. Ballard appointed a quartermaster clerk in Marine Corps and assigned duty with 4th Brigade, American Expeditionary Force.

Q.M. Clerk E. C. Wilson appointed a quartermaster clerk in the Marine Corps and assigned duty Depot Supplies, Cavite, P.I.

COAST GUARD GAZETTE.

MARCH 7.—Capt. S. M. Landry another shore assignment. Capt. J. E. Reinberg, retired, another shore assignment.

First Lieut. P. H. Brereton, retired, assigned to shore duty.

MARCH 11.—First Lieut. P. H. Brereton, retired, relieved from active duty and ordered resume retired status.

Third Lieut. R. B. Hall ship to shore.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., March 13, 1918.

The quarantine of the corps for measles is still in force, and consequently the 100th Night performance scheduled for Saturday evening will be witnessed only by the cadets, officers on duty with the corps and members of the band. There will be no hope or other social functions during the 100th Night festivities.

A number of officers from the post were present at the Astor last Saturday evening for the West Point dinner, which brought together many friends from nearby stations. Several ladies went down to the city for the week-end and enjoyed the theater while their husbands were at the Astor dinner. Among those who were in the New York delegation were Col. and Mrs. Carter, Major and Mrs. Bull, Major and Mrs. Walthall.

Chaplain Silver has been making addresses in the nearby cities and towns for the war thrift propaganda. He gave a talk in New York on Saturday. On Sunday morning there were two confirmation services at West Point—one in the Old Chapel for residents of the post and another in the Cadet Chapel for the class of cadets. Bishop Courtney conducted the services.

Lieut. Col. Edmund L. Daley, of Camp Custer, Mich., was a visitor at the post recently, having come on official business. Colonel Daley was stationed here a few years ago as instructor in the Department of Engineering. Mrs. Joe Branch, of Richmond, Va., the Col. met and Mrs. Robinson. Col. and Mrs. Carter had dinner on Sunday for Major General Biddle and Townsend, Miss Ogden, Mrs. Henry, Mrs. Ennis, Capt. and Mrs. Lawrence. It was quite remarkable that two former Superintendents of the Military Academy should have visited West Point unexpectedly at the same time. Later in the afternoon Mrs. Henry had Col. and Mrs. Carter and all their guests come in for tea, except General Townsend, who had been obliged to return to New York on an earlier train. Colonel Tillman, Miss Tillman and Mrs. Wilcox also came in for tea with Mrs. Henry.

Mrs. Walthall gave a bridge party of four tables on Wednesday, when the prize-winners were Mesdames Knudsen, Watson, Weaver and McAlister. Miss Tillman and Mrs. Morrison assisted. Col. and Mrs. Carter entertained at dinner on Wednesday for Major Bailey, Capt. and Mrs. Gratton, Captain Miller. Major Bailey, M.C., reported for duty last week. Miss Kirk, of Kentucky, who is visiting Major and Mrs. Wilkes, was guest of honor at a tea given by Mrs. McAlister on Saturday.

Mrs. Morrison had some guests in for bridge on Friday, when prizes were won by Mesdames Timberlake, Weaver and T. K. Brown. After the game Mrs. Walter D. Smith and Mrs. Chaffee joined at tea, when Mrs. Simonds and Mrs. Todfield served. Mrs. F. B. Watson had some ladies in for tea after the Monday bridge to meet Mrs. Hoisington's aunt and guest, Mrs. H. J. Gallagher. Mrs. Markham returned recently from a week's visit at Troy. Major and Mrs. Gee have had visiting them Mrs. Gee's mother, Mrs. Conolly, and her sister, Mrs. John Gallagher, of Philadelphia. Reginald Timberlake is home from school for a few weeks' holiday.

The Reading Club celebrated its twenty-fourth birthday on Thursday, the party being held with Mrs. Charles F. Martin, and the committee who prepared a very attractive program was composed of Mesdames Hoisington, Thorpe and Bradford. Mrs. Martin read one of her stories, which was greatly enjoyed by the club, and Mrs. Conard then played well-known airs on the piano, while the members tried to remember the titles. Mrs. Thomlinson won the prize for making a perfect score. Miss Newland, the only charter member present, poured tea, while Miss Tillman served coffee.

Mrs. Walter V. Gallagher, wife of Major Gallagher, and Mrs. Butler, widow of Capt. Clifton M. Butler, were at the post for a few days recently, stopping at the hotel. Both lived at West Point a few years ago.

The prize-winners at the Monday bridge were Mesdames Markham, Watson, Matheson, Phelps, Nichols and Underhill. The Tuesday Club met with Mrs. Timbuck, who had an extra table for Mesdames Russell, Branch, Knudsen and Morrison. Mrs. Russell winning the prize. Mrs. Coiler also was a guest. The Tuesday Evening Club met with Major and Mrs. Gee.

With a total of forty-one points to its credit the 1921 Class won the third annual interclass swimming meet held on the afternoon of March 9 under the auspices of the Army Athletic Council. The 1920 Class was second with twenty-two points, and 1919 third with seventeen points. The summaries: 50-foot dash—won by Dickson, '20; Taylor, '20, and Malone, '18, tied for second; time, 0:13 3-5. Diving—won by Dornay, '21; McFarland, '21, second; Orden, '20, third. 100-foot race—won by McKinney, '21; Malone, '19, second; Dickson, '20, third; time, 0:31 3-5. Plunge for distance—won by Hilbrandt, '21; Hubbell, '20, second; Donnelly, '21, third; winning distance, 53 feet 10 1/2 inches. 50-foot race—won by Dickson, '20; Malone, '21, second; Greenleaf, '19, third; time, 0:17 2-5. 80-foot race, breast stroke—won by Malone, '19; Donnelly, '21, second; Johnson, '20, third; time, 0:18 3-5. 80-foot race, under water—Jadwin, '19, and Tomey, '21, tied for first place; Welchel, '20, second; time, 0:18 2-5. Relay race—won by Class of 1921 (McKinney, Shillock and McFarland); 1920, second; 1919, third; time, 2:17 3-5.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., March 14, 1918.

Mrs. Owen Bartlett, of Philadelphia, wife of Capt. Frank W. Bartlett, U.S.N., is here with her son, who is preparing for his entrance examination for admission to the Naval Academy. Mrs. Roberts, of North Carolina, and Mrs. Mercer, of Pennsylvania, are stopping with Mrs. R. D. Tidale. Both ladies have sons here preparing for examinations for admission.

Miss Isabella Claude, of Washington, is here on a visit to Lieut. W. C. Wickham, U.S.N., and Mrs. Wickham.

March 15 and 16 are the days to put on the boards the postponed entertainment of the Masqueraders.

Bishop Hamilton, of the Methodist-Episcopal Church, dean of the American University at Washington, spent the week-end with Chaplain H. H. Clark, U.S.N., and Mrs. Clark. The bishop and chaplain were classmates at college.

Mrs. Robert B. Dashiell and daughter have returned from a visit to Mrs. Julian Hatcher, wife of Major Hatcher, U.S.A. Lieut. R. B. Dashiell, U.S.N., is here on a visit to his mother, Mrs. Robert B. Dashiell.

Along with other extensive improvements in progress at the Naval Academy, the water system is being greatly enlarged. The Academy depends upon a 600-feet artesian well, giving several hundred thousand gallons of water daily, and the additional supply of 125,000 gallons in the same period from the Annapolis Water Co. There are two of these fine wells, but the strainer in one of them rusted and failed in its operations and sent out sand and is filling up, so three new artesian wells have been contracted for with Mr. Edward Christman, of Massillon, Ohio. The first has now reached a depth of 260 feet. It is fifteen inches in diameter. The artesian water has a slight impregnation of iron and sulphur.

No civilian visitors are now allowed on the Academy rifle range.

Candidates for admission to the Naval Academy who failed mentally in February are beginning to receive appointments for the April tests.

Prof. C. Alphonso Smith, head of the department of English, Naval Academy, lectured on Monday night at St. John's College on Edgar Allan Poe. Mrs. Robert Byrd has been visiting Lieut. J. S. Spore, U.S.N., and Mrs. Spore, her grandchildren. Mrs. Charles A. Doyen, wife of General Doyen, U.S.M.C., spent Sunday with her sisters, Mrs. Joseph W. Vallant and Miss Ruth Fay.

An examination was held at the Naval Academy on Monday of yeomen in the Navy for pay clerks and assistant paymasters in the Reserve Force.

The annex on the northeast wing of Bancroft Hall has reached the eaves of the main building and will probably be ready for use next fall. The annex on the southwest wing is having its foundations erected.

Samuel Mitchell, former pay clerk in the Navy, who defaulted at the Naval Academy in the sum of \$2,000 and over, and who pleaded guilty to the charge before a naval court-martial here, was given a sentence of ten years in the Boston Penitentiary. He has been taken to prison. Mitchell was found at Atlanta, Ga., and said soiling so many officers in the Service in their uniforms had gotten on his nerves and he had often thought of giving himself up. When Mitchell was

brought back to Annapolis he learned for the first time that his little seven-year-old son in his absence had been killed by an automobile.

The dry order of Secretary Daniels goes into effect on Saturday at four p.m. The belief here is that Annapolis will never again be a wet town, as the national prohibition amendment will probably be in effect before the order is reversed.

The steamer Shady Side, lately purchased by the Government as a ferryboat between the Naval Academy and the Naval Experiment Station, is now in use. It is capable of carrying 150 passengers, quite sufficient for present needs.

The Navy carried off all the athletic honors here on Saturday: Wrestling—Navy, 30; Cornell, 0. Gymnastics—Navy, 35 1/2; New York University, 18 1/2. Fencing—Navy, 6; University of Pennsylvania, 3. The Navy gladiators in wrestling on one boat on a fall, had decisions for them in five other bouts and the seventh bout was given to Redman, of the Navy, having been forfeited by a slight indisposition of Stafford, of Cornell. Maiche, the Navy's heavyweight representative, took but one minute to put Porter's shoulders to the mat. He used the half-Nelson body hold. The first grapple—that between Day, of the Navy, and Rofe, of Cornell—lasted the full nine minutes allowed the bout and resulted in a draw. In the try-off, Day won. The telling feature of the fencing meet was the admirable work of Captain Jeter, of the Navy. He put on the Navy's side all of the three bouts that he fenced. Charrock, of Pennsylvania, captured two of the three events he was engaged in.

Although Cramer, the crack all-around athlete of the New York University, performed in brilliant style, yet he could not shoulder it all, so the New Yorkers went down to defeat at the hands of the Annapolis midshipmen in a dual "gym" meet at the Naval Academy on Saturday afternoon by a score of 35 1/2 to 18 1/2. For a time it looked as though the meet would result in a much closer score, but the sailor lads more than outpointed their opponents in the club swinging and ring events. Captain Jackson, of the Navy, again did splendid work on the rings. The meet marked the close of the season for the middies. It was an added contest to the regular schedule, arrangement having been closed only in the last day or two.

CAMP JACKSON NOTES.

Columbia, S.C., March 5, 1918.

Though the Y.W.C.A. hostess house at camp has actually been open for some time, it was not until last Wednesday that the formal opening to the public took place. With a short but impressive program, the keys were presented to Brig. Gen. G. W. McIver, who accepted them on behalf of the men at camp along with a paint brush with which to literally "put the hostess house on the map." Mrs. Lea, one of the national secretaries, then spoke and a large national flag was presented to the house by a Columbia woman. Mrs. Nollen, with her staff, received during the afternoon and evening. The day ended with a wedding, the bridegroom being one of the enlisted men at camp.

The first step in the organization of the Army women's branch of the Red Star Relief was taken when a score or more officers' wives met Wednesday to hear plans and discuss purposes. It is the present plan to extend the work through all the cantonments in the country, having Columbia as headquarters.

Mrs. Curtis Dewey entertained at luncheon Wednesday at the Tea Shop for her mother-in-law, Mrs. W. C. Dewey, who is here on a short visit. Her guests were Mrs. Sewall K. Oliver, Columbia, and Mrs. Wilton, Mrs. Anderson Moore, Mrs. Crissey, Mrs. Johnson and Mrs. Thomas Vinton, jr. Major and Mrs. James Van Horne have rented the Richardson residence on Pendleton street. Mrs. Leonard and Miss Alice Leonard, wife and daughter of Col. Ivers W. Leonard, have arrived and are living in Shandon. Mrs. James Boyce Hunter is here, staying at the Jerome, to be near her husband, Lieutenant Hunter.

In compliment to General McFarland, who recently assumed command of their brigade, the officers of Colonel Marquart's regiment gave a beautiful dance Thursday evening in the Knights of Columbus hall at Camp Jackson. General McIver and his staff, the British and French officers and a number of commanding officers and their wives were the special guests of the occasion.

Mrs. William A. Johnson entertained on Thursday with bridge in honor of Mrs. Malcolm Graham.

Health conditions at Camp Jackson are continuing to improve. No new cases of spinal meningitis have been reported since Feb. 16, the threatened epidemic of measles has been brought under control, and practically every man has gained in weight since his arrival. Work on new hospital office barracks and office buildings is being rushed and twelve additional hospital buildings are being added to the base hospital to form a carrier camp for all carriers of meningitis and communicative diseases. This camp will solve practically the hardest problem connected with camp epidemics, the control of carriers without subjecting them to further exposure to the disease. Dr. C. C. Mitchell, of Indiana, has been in camp the past week, lecturing on "Uncle Sam's Soil and Soul." A number of new officers have arrived at camp during the last few days and have been assigned places.

Mrs. Charles N. Stevens, who has been visiting her mother, Mrs. Mather, left Friday to join her husband, Captain Stevens, in Palo Alto. Mr. Richardson and his daughters have moved into an apartment at 1523 Pendleton street. Major and Mrs. Gordon MacDonald have returned from New York. Major and Mrs. Lindsay R. Elkins have an apartment at 1516 Richland street.

Mrs. John Farrow was guest of honor at a delightful little bridge party which Miss Katherine Ball, of Columbia, gave for her on Saturday. Major and Mrs. Murray and children are stopping over in Columbia with Mrs. John Dexter Lee, en route to Fort Sill, where Major Murray has been ordered for duty. Mr. and Mrs. Lee entertained informally at bridge for them on Tuesday, their guests including Major and Mrs. Murray's friends among the Regular Army people here.

Mrs. Ahrends gave a lovely luncheon on Tuesday at the Tea Shop in honor of Mrs. Malcolm Graham and for Mrs. Curtis Bynum, Mrs. George McIver, Mrs. George Apple, Mrs. Bell, Mrs. George Moses, Mrs. Roberts and Mrs. Richardson. Mrs. Graham was also guest of honor last Wednesday when Mrs. Weston, of Columbia, entertained for her at cards. Mrs. Schwab, of New York, is the guest of her niece, Mrs. William Worthington Herrick, who entertained at dinner Tuesday for her and for Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Wales Robertson, of Columbia, and Brig. Gen. and Mrs. George McIver. Mrs. Manning's guests at luncheon at the Red Cross Grill on Tuesday were her mother-in-law, Mrs. Governor Manning, Mrs. Andrew Moses, Miss Kathleen Moses and Miss Meredith.

PORT OGLETHORPE.

The Fraternity men of Camp Warden McLean entertained with a dinner on Saturday at the Patten Hotel, which was largely attended by men and instructors. The Clemson Club will entertain with a banquet on March 16 at the Patten Hotel.

Lieut. B. C. Dusenberry and Miss Dolores Bellinger, of Atlanta, were married on March 3 at All Saints' Episcopal Church in Atlanta. Miss Bellinger is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Bellinger and is very popular in Atlanta. Lieutenant Dusenberry graduated from the University of Virginia last May. He received his commission in Chillicothe, Ohio, and was sent to Camp Warden McLean for duty. They are living at Signal Mountain Inn for the present. The engagement of Miss Mildred Clair Martin, of Atlanta, to Lieut. Hugh N. Fuller has been announced. The wedding is to take place in the near future.

Lieut. and Mrs. A. H. Frye spent the week-end in Atlanta. Lieutenant Frye has been ordered to Camp Greenleaf, Mrs. H. L. Scott reached Chattanooga Monday from Washington for a visit with her daughter, Mrs. Gordon Catts, wife of Major Catts, who is commanding the officers' training camp at Warden McLean.

Major General Sibert, commander of the Southeastern Department, arrived in Chattanooga on Tuesday for his first inspection of Camp Forrest since he has taken command. General Sibert arrived here only one day. He was accompanied by his aid, Capt. R. D. Sullivan, Coast Art. Reserve, and Mrs. Pepper, wife of Captain Pepper, and her mother have

gone to St. Louis for a short stay. Mrs. Chester Mills, who has been visiting her mother, Mrs. J. S. Brown, in Knoxville, has gone to Camp Merritt, N.J., to join Captain Mills. Miss Elmyer, Miss Elmyer, Miss Elmyer, have gone to New York, N.J., after a stay of several weeks here.

Mrs. Spencer Lewis, wife of Lieut. Spencer Lewis, and baby, with Mrs. Lewis's sister, Mrs. G. Manning Ellis, have gone to Calvert, Texas, for a visit to the Lieutenant's parents, Mr. and Mrs. B. J. Lewis. Lieutenant Lewis is commanding a destroyer.

Capt. and Mrs. Duncan C. Pell announce the birth of a son, whom they have named Duncan Charleston Pell, Sr. Mrs. Pell is in New York with Captain Pell's parents. Mrs. Pell was formerly Miss Lorraine Mischler, of Chattanooga. Captain Pell is stationed at Columbia, S.C.

Mrs. Mary Brown is visiting Capt. and Mrs. Heard at Fort Oglethorpe. Lieut. H. B. Aston, Inf., is visiting his mother, Mrs. R. B. Aston, in Knoxville. Mrs. Ralph Kingman has left for Washington, New York and Cincinnati. Mrs. Jones, wife of Colonel Jones, who is in France, is visiting Mrs. Powell Clayton in Chattanooga. Mrs. Geddings, wife of Colonel Geddings, left Sunday for Allentown, Pa. Mrs. C. F. Milburn is in Greenville, S.C., visiting her son, Lieut. Knapp Milburn.

Major Stull was one of the speakers at the presentation of the service flag at the Northside Presbyterian Church in North Chattanooga on Sunday. Dr. Fred Ritter, of Camp Greenleaf, has returned from Atlanta, where he visited friends. Mrs. Ritter will remain for a longer visit. Major Cook, intelligence officer of Camp Forrest, has gone to Hot Springs, Ark., on account of his health.

NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

Norfolk, Va., March 5, 1918.

Through the generosity of a prominent citizen and his wife of Norfolk the enlisted men in this vicinity will soon have the use of a clubhouse which is being built for them on one of the most attractive sites in Norfolk, overlooking the Hague and yacht anchorage. An ideal garden will be one of the features, and after the war it is to be turned over to the Norfolk Art Society.

Mr. Montague Gammon, director of Camp Community Service, has returned from a leave spent in Atlanta, where he attended a conference of 200 heads of departments under the Army and Navy commission on training camp activities. Mr. Gammon comes back with fine ideas for the recreation and interest of the enlisted men in this vicinity, among which is a downtown club for them, which will give them a place for reading, recreation and general comfort when on furlough. He also brought back a plan for weekly church entertainments by the different churches who now entertain monthly. With the coming of spring many more places of recreation will be thrown open and plans made for the men, including various athletic events, etc.

On Friday a dinner-dance was given at the Country Club by members of the Aviation School, Naval Base, for Ensign and Mrs. Robert L. Ireland, jr., recently married. An orchestra of twenty-five pieces from the Naval Base furnished the dance music. Miss Hortense Hodges has returned to her home in Portsmouth after being the guest of Miss Anita Kite in Washington. Pay Dir. and Mrs. George C. Seibels and family have moved to Mowbray Arch to occupy the house formerly occupied by Paymr. and Mrs. E. H. Cope. Mrs. Henry N. Manney, jr., and little daughter, the guests of Mrs. Manney's mother, Mrs. George Wilson, Ghent, have left for Pensacola to be guests of Mrs. Manney's brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. E. Hunter Brown. Miss Katherine Knight, who has been spending the winter with her brother-in-law and sister, Comdr. and Mrs. W. L. Pryor, at Fort Norfolk, has left for Annapolis, to be the guest of Mrs. Stuart O. Greig before going to New York. Later she will return to Norfolk. Lieut. and Mrs. S. S. Kennedy, U.S.N., will move from Freemason street and occupy the apartment of Mrs. John Nash, Mantoe Apartments.

Re Adair and Mrs. Ralph Re, who have been guests of Capt. and Mrs. John H. Dayton on the Richmond, have returned to Washington. Mrs. Vaughn V. Woodward has left to spend a week in New York with Lieutenant Commander Woodward. Mrs. George W. Baxter, of Knoxville, Tenn., is the guest of her son-in-law and daughter, Ensign and Mrs. Perry Beadleson, at the Southland Hotel.

Constr. and Mrs. E. G. Kintner had a dinner Wednesday for Comdr. and Mrs. William L. Pryor, Constr. and Mrs. J. I. Yates and Mr. Dir. and Mrs. Frank C. Cooke. Comdr. John Nash entertained her card club Thursday. Those playing were Mesdames Henderson, Finch, Bell, Etheridge, Millard, Reismeyer, Pender, Rogers, Misses Belfield Murray, Mattie Lamb and Margaret Howard.

Misses Polly and Bessie Riddle have returned to their home in Norfolk after being guests of their uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. James Riddle, for the Riddle-Joalin wedding, which occurred Saturday in Petersburg. Mrs. Basil Manly will return this week from a three weeks' visit to relatives in Philadelphia. Mrs. Halsey Powell has left for Annapolis to be the guest of Mrs. Max B. De Mott, after being the guest of her father, Dr. Robert Perkins, York street. Comdr. James P. Murdock is on leave with his family, who are spending some time in Portsmouth.

Mrs. Sylvester Sibley, of Chicago, guest of Surg. and Mrs. Ovide C. Foote, Portsmouth, has left for Petersburg to visit her son, Lieut. Woodworth Sibley, stationed at Camp Lee. Lieut. Joseph A. Wickes, U.S.M.C., has left for Fort Crockett, near Galveston, after being the guest of his sister, Mrs. Henry Wilkins, Portsmouth. Lieut. Claud M. Bain, U.S.M.C., has returned to Quantico after spending a short leave with his mother, Mrs. Thomas Bain, Stockley Gardens.

A dinner-dance was given at the Country Club on Friday evening by members of the aviation school at the naval base for Ensign and Mrs. Robert Livingston Ireland, jr. The band from the naval base played. Lieut. Willoughby T. Cooke, jr., 3d Field Art., from Fort Leavenworth, has arrived to spend his leave with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Willoughby T. Cooke, Virginia Beach.

Mrs. Fechteler and the Misses Fechteler have arrived from Washington to join Rear Admiral A. F. Fechteler at the navy yard, where they will occupy the commandant's house. Admiral Fechteler has assumed command of the yard, relieving Rear Admiral Walter McLean.

Norfolk, Va., March 12, 1918.

The beautiful Virginia building of the Jamestown Exposition was the scene of great brilliancy and beauty when Rear Admiral and Mrs. Walter McLean, who have recently moved into it, gave their first reception for Rear Admiral and Mrs. Augustus F. Fechteler and the Misses Fechteler. Virginia House was decorated profusely with yellow and white spring flowers, and the large reception hall was filled with about 250 women and officers of the Service. The band from the naval base furnished music for dancing. Assisting in receiving were Mesdames Fechteler, James Young Leigh, Nathaniel Beaman, Tennyson, Hugh N. Peck, Howard Shild, Abner Pope, L. J. Upton, James Culpepper, A. C. Dillingham, Brantz Mayer, Patrick N. F. Bellinger, Woodin, C. F. Macklin, J. D. Robnett, C. G. West, Charles Webster and the ladies of the navy yard and naval base.

Col. and Mrs. Edwin P. Tignor, U.S.A., who have been guests of Colonel Tignor's brother and sister-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Tignor, Portsmouth, have returned to New York. Mrs. George C. Richardson, guest of Mr. and Mrs. William Broderick, at "Meadow Brook," is for the present at Miss Boush's apartment in the Botetourt. Mrs. Newton L. Nichols, who has been spending several months in Norfolk, has left for Philadelphia. Miss Jean Jervey, guest of Mrs. Lyl A. Davidson, is now guest of Miss Johanna Mottu, Pembroke avenue.

Mrs. Brantz Mayer had a card party Friday for Mesdames Groner, Van Buren, Webster, Lankford, Killam, Collier, Smith, Oak, Grove, Conner, Melhorn, Lindley, Walke and Lewis. Miss Dorothy Thompson, of Summit Point, Va., and Bessie Reid, of Baltimore, Mrs. E. G. Kintner left last week to be the guest of her cousin, Mrs. George Waring, in New York. Mrs. Philip Seymour and little son left Saturday for New Orleans, where they will remain for a month before returning to join Lieutenant Commander Seymour, U.S.S. Mississippi. Pay Inapt. and Mrs. A. F. Huntington are guests for a few days of Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. William Baggeley, at their home on the Cumberland.

A reunion of L'Alliance Francaise was held at the home of Rear Admiral and Mrs. A. C. Dillingham, Fairfax avenue, on

Thursday evening, at which time Monsieur Surny, who was introduced by Mrs. E. E. Hayden, spoke on "La Belgique Moderne." Paymr. and Mrs. John D. Robnett and family have moved into their new home, the Ohio Building, at the naval base. Mrs. Sidney Smith Lee is the guest of her sister, Mrs. R. Bland Williams, at the Vesper Apartments. Miss Dorothy Drake, of Washington, is the guest of Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Patrick N. F. Bellinger, at the naval base.

Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Radford, of Washington, are guests of Constr. and Mrs. R. M. Watt. Lieut. and Mrs. J. C. Christian, U.S.N., are guests at the Southland Hotel. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Herbert E. Kays have moved to the yard, where they will make their home with Mrs. Kay's parents, Rear Admiral and Mrs. A. F. Fechteler. Mrs. Vaughn V. Woodward has returned from a short stay in New York. Mrs. Keller E. Rickey has been the guest recently of Miss Anne Groner, Westover avenue. Mrs. Clyde G. West has returned home, after being the guest of the Misses Clark in Washington and relatives in Philadelphia.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Walter McLean had a box party Wednesday evening at the Colonial Theater to witness "Miss Springtime." Their guests were Mrs. Patrick N. F. Bellinger, Mrs. Whiting, Civil Engr. F. R. Harris, Surg. G. A. Riker, Lieut. John E. Iseman, Surgeon Kirby and Ensign Richard Hollyday. Dr. Jennie R. Nesbit, guest of her son-in-law and daughter, Constr. and Mrs. Lee S. Border, has returned to Santa Rosa, Cal. Mrs. Francis L. Chadwick, who has been spending several weeks with relatives in New York and New Jersey, has returned to her home, Westover avenue. Col. and Mrs. William E. Parker, who have been stationed at the Marine Barracks for some time, have left for Philadelphia, where Colonel Parker has been assigned to duty.

Mr. Arthur B. Owens and Miss Anita Kite are guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Hodges and Miss Hortense Hodges in Portsmouth. Miss Hodges had a reception Friday for Miss Kite.

Mrs. William D. Leahy has returned to Washington after a short stay in Norfolk to be with her husband, Commander Leahy. Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Lamb have left for Washington to be the guests of their son-in-law and daughter, Lieut. and Mrs. Monroe Kelly, U.S.N. Mrs. Mark L. Bristol has arrived from Washington to be the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Hughes, York street. Lieut. Jennifer Garnett, U.S.N., has been the guest recently of relatives in Richmond, Va.

PHILADELPHIA NAVY YARD.

Philadelphia, Pa., March 5, 1918.

Mr. and Mrs. Upshur Pope, 2522 South 22d street, entertained at a buffet supper on Sunday for several officers from Camp Meade. Among other guests were Constr. and Mrs. A. B. Court, Lieut. and Mrs. Frew Hall and Mr. and Mrs. Robert Haase. Lieutenant Ogden Glover gave a dinner aboard ship on Thursday, the guests going later to the Ritz-Carlton for dancing. Mrs. William E. Gorton, guest of her son-in-law and daughter, Comdr. and Mrs. F. R. Payne, at the Naval Home, has returned to her home at Corning, N.Y. Mrs. Clarence Gulbranson, who has been spending some time in Baltimore, has returned to her home, 4939 Locust street, where Lieutenant Gulbranson joined her for the weekend. Commander F. R. Payne addressed the Independence Square Red Cross Auxiliary on Tuesday and later was entertained at tea at the Art Alliance by Mrs. Charles V. McLean and Miss Eloise Dickey. Lieut. and Mrs. Richard Tilghman, who are spending the winter at Augusta, Ga., are receiving congratulations on the birth of a son.

Ensign Walter R. O'Sullivan, U.S.N., who has been spending some time with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Dennis O'Sullivan, has returned to his ship in Southern waters. Mr. and Mrs. Laurence Mellor, Germantown, entertained at dinner Friday before the dance at the Germantown Cricket Club for Dr. and Mrs. Arthur W. Dunbar, Dr. and Mrs. John G. Zeigler, Dr. and Mrs. Russell Boles, Lieut. and Mrs. W. A. McDonald, Mr. and Mrs. Horace M. Lines and Captain Sutherland. Major Gen. James H. Wilson and Miss Katherine Wilson entertained in Wilmington on Saturday night. Lieut. Thornton Newbold, 302d Engrs., at Camp Upton, L.I., spent the week-end at Mount Holly, N.J. Ensign Edward Collins, 8d, is spending some time with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Collins, Jr., at Edgewater Park, N.J. Lieut. and Mrs. E. Burd Grubb, Jr., have returned to their home on Wood street, Burlington, N.J., from Camp Hancock, Augusta, Ga. Lieut. and Mrs. E. B. Nixon are stopping at the Swarthmore Apartments, 22d and Walnut streets. Miss Antoinette P. Brooks, guest of Naval Constr. and Mrs. Court, has returned to her home in Boston.

Philadelphia, Pa., March 10, 1918.

Mrs. Edward L. Cochran entertained a large bridge party on Thursday. Mrs. Frew Hall left on Wednesday for Washington to spend a few days with Lieutenant Hall. Later on she will visit at Wheeling, W. Va. Mrs. F. E. B. Oberroth, of Norfolk, has been the guest of Naval Constr. and Mrs. Allan J. Chantry, Jr. Mrs. R. S. Keyes, 2101 Shunk street, entertained the Red Cross bridge on Tuesday.

Lieut. and Mrs. T. H. Winters, U.S.N., entertained with bridge on Wednesday evening for Madames Blackburn, Alexander, Brown, Denis, Friedell, Paymr. and Mrs. Helms. Comdr. and Mrs. Shute, Paymaster Shaw, Dr. Charles A. Costello, Lieuts. H. B. Brodfoot, George C. Klein, and Ensign Clem Clark.

Mrs. Richard S. Edwards, who has been visiting her mother-in-law, Mrs. R. F. Edwards, has left for a visit in the South. Lieut. and Mrs. Elliot B. Nixon, U.S.N., have taken an apartment at the Swarthmore Apartments, Twenty-second and Walnut streets, for the spring. Mrs. B. F. McGee, guest of Mrs. Charles S. Davis, has returned to her home in Portsmouth, N.H. Mrs. John A. Hughes and her small daughter, Polly, are living at the Belle Clair apartments, Fortieth and Parkside avenues, having recently returned from a month's visit to Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Miles in New York city.

Lieut. and Mrs. Clarence Gulbranson entertained at tea at the Ritz on Saturday for Lieut. and Mrs. Elliot Nixon, Naval Constr. and Mrs. A. B. Court and Mr. and Mrs. Chester Scott. Comdr. and Mrs. I. C. Shute, who have been in Norfolk for some time, have returned to their home, 2527 South Lambert street, and have as their guest Mrs. J. M. Broughton. Mrs. Robert Brookfield, wife of Colonel Brookfield, U.S.A., entertained at a dance on Tuesday evening in honor of her guests, Miss Marie Arms, of New York, and Mrs. G. E. Duren, of Newark, N.J.

Mrs. T. H. Andrews, 2516 S. Twenty-second street, who is giving a series of small informal card parties, entertained on Wednesday in honor of Mrs. Clarence A. Carr, of the navy yard. Among her guests were Mesdames L. W. T. Waller, George A. Brooke, Rufus Shapleigh, Henry H. Porter, Price Aman, Charles Ledorn, Henry Mitchell and Miss Eleanor Goepf.

Mrs. W. F. Friedell has taken the house at 2112 Passyunk avenue, formerly occupied by Capt. and Mrs. F. T. Steel, who have gone to Quantico.

FORT RILEY.

Fort Riley, Kas., March 5, 1918.

Capt. and Mrs. Levi Brown are receiving congratulations upon the birth of a son on Feb. 18. Mrs. Overton, who has been staying at the Bartell House, in Junction City, has taken quarters on the post. The hop Saturday evening was unusually large and gay. Mrs. Joseph Peden left Wednesday for St. Louis for a visit with relatives before joining her husband, Dr. Peden, transferred from Riley to New York. Mrs. J. O. H. Lee left for the East to be with Major Lee.

Lieut. and Mrs. Harold Copeland had a dinner for six guests Saturday at their home in Junction City. The Pan-Hellenic Club met with Mesdames Adkins and Ferguson on Monday at their quarters. Lieut. and Mrs. R. E. Huston have taken quarters on the post.

Miss Madge Van Leeuwen and Miss Anne Marshall, of Junction City, were luncheon guests of Mrs. J. T. Donnelly on Tuesday. Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Richmond had dinner for eight officers of the 354th Infantry. Mrs. Chaucery Dewey left for New York for a visit with her husband, Captain Dewey, U.S.R. Mrs. Mitchell had a table of bridge for Mrs. Biglow, Dr. Abbot and Lieutenant Bradley.

Several thousand medical officers are due to report at Riley for school within the next few weeks. Forty-five of the latest

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model Pierce Arrow motor trucks have arrived at the post. Forty will be sent to the camp and five used in the medical officers' department. Seventy-five officers from Riley and Funston went to Salina on a "special" to be initiated into the order of Masons of that town.

Capt. W. P. Pinkerton, of Co. F, 354th Inf., is in Kansas City, where he is raising funds for the building of a recreation hall for the men from Missouri at Funston. Mrs. C. D. Rhodes, wife of General Rhodes, is spending a few days on the post before joining her husband at Camp Gordon, Ga.

The entire foreign officers' personnel went to Kansas City on Washington's birthday to attend a smoker and patriotic meeting of the Sons of the Revolution. This was the first vacation of these instructors since being assigned to the 89th Division in November. They were accompanied by eight American staff officers, who were Lieutenant Colonel Cushman, Major Shriverick, Captains Osman, Lisle, Keene, Brown, Massek, Irons and Lieutenant Reardon. British officers were Captains Hall, Few, McDonnell, Lieutenants Baumer and Earle. French officers were Captains Block, Monroe, Lieutenants Boucher, Reich and Hoffman.

Mrs. Tilford, wife of Lieutenant Colonel Tilford, underwent a slight operation this week, but is rapidly recovering. Lieut. and Mrs. E. Colby are leaving for Panama, where they are to be stationed. Another delightful hop was held Saturday evening in the Administration Building. Mrs. Herringshaw entertained with a dinner Washington's birthday. Mrs. Dorsey, who is seriously ill at her quarters, is reported slightly improved. Lieut. Col. C. E. Kilbourne, Chief of Staff to General Wood, who is in France at the present time, returned to Riley on Friday.

Col. and Mrs. Mitchell gave a dinner Saturday before the hop. Col. and Mrs. Biglow are entertaining Mrs. Biglow's sister from the East. Miss Madge Van Leeuwen, of Junction City, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Barney Van Leeuwen, was married at the home of her parents to Capt. W. R. Postin, 353d Inf., of Funston, Thursday.

The men of Camp Funston from Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona and South Dakota took part in a mammoth military-athletic field Washington's birthday, under direction of Capt. Paul Withington, 89th Division athletic director. Several thousand soldiers took part.

FORT SHERIDAN NOTES.

Fort Sheridan, Ill., March 10, 1918.

Miss Mathews, the sister of Lieutenant Mathews, who has been guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Wolder for two weeks, left on Tuesday for her home in the South. Lieutenant Murray was a visitor at the post this week. He is taking a course in signaling at Lake Geneva. Lieutenant Colonel Stacey, senior instructor at the last camp here at Fort Sheridan, recently sailed for France. Mrs. Stacey will remain in New York, to study music during her husband's absence.

Mrs. Carrithers entertained at luncheon on Monday for Madame Arms, mother of Lieutenant Arms, Mrs. Arms and Mrs. Morrow. Lieutenant Major is a patient in the post hospital, suffering with a fractured foot. Mrs. Ragdale entertained at bridge and tea on Wednesday. Lieutenant Colonel Roach, ordered to the 11th Infantry, left on Monday to join his regiment at Chickamauga Park. Mrs. Roach will remain here for a short time before joining him.

A professional boxing match was held in the post gymnasium on Thursday night, followed by several bouts between the soldiers.

SAN DIEGO HARBOR.

San Diego, Cal., March 7, 1918.

The aviators at Rockwell Field, North Island, did their first Sunday flying last Sunday, and when the last machine had landed that evening a record of 35,000 miles of flight in seventy-two hours had been made, without the slightest mishap. Under the instruction of Lieut. Robert Mairesse, of the French flying squadron, the cadets are making rapid progress in aerial acrobatics. Major Theodore MacCauley, at the head of the staff of instructors at the school, is greatly gratified at the success attending the work in general.

Brig. Gen. Eli A. Helmick, U.S.A., I.G., made a tour of inspection of the commands under Major John R. Valentine, at the remount station at Camp Kearny, Saturday. Mrs. Mary Roberts Rinehart, the well known author, accompanied by Mary Elizabeth Evans, was a visitor at Camp Kearny last Thursday. For the past six months Mrs. Rinehart has been living at or near Army camps, as her husband, Major Stanley M. Rinehart, is stationed at Camp Sherman, Ohio. A son, Stanley M. Rinehart, Jr., is a sergeant of Cavalry in France.

At divisional headquarters at Camp Kearny on Wednesday a dinner party was given by the divisional staff officers in honor of Major Gen. and Mrs. Frederick S. Strong. A reception followed. The band and orchestra of the 160th Infantry furnished the music. A special parlor car took out invited guests from this city, these including the wives of the officers, members of the staffs of the British and French missions, Mrs. George H. Cameron and Miss Cameron, wife and daughter of Major General Cameron, N.A., and Miss Tuthill. The rooms at headquarters had been turned into floral bowers by men of the 158th Ambulance Company and the headquarters troop.

Major Gen. Frederick S. Strong and a number of his staff officers, as well as Capt. Peter B. Kyne, 144th Field Art., were guests of the management of the Plaza Theater one evening last week, to view the film presentation of Captain Kyne's story, "A Man's Man," starring J. Warren Kerrigan. Captain Kyne has offered a handsome trophy to the team which shall win the inter-regimental basketball season, which began Saturday evening.

Lieut. H. C. Beaumont, of the Canadian army, has opened a school of calisthenics and gymnastics at Camp Kearny, in co-operation with Civilian Director John E. Case and Division Boxing Instructor George V. Blake.

Lieut. Burton H. Snell, U.S.A., entertained with a dinner Saturday in honor of his bride, the guests including Capt. and Mrs. W. F. Dwyer, Lieut. and Mrs. Paul Kingston, Lieut. and Mrs. Arthur S. Slocum. Lieutenant Snell is stationed at Fort Rosecrans. Major and Mrs. John C. B. Bartholf, U.S.A., have taken the residence at 2960 First street, formerly occupied by Brig. Gen. A. M. Tuthill, N.A. Miss Inge Groner, operatic soprano, entertained with a dinner at the U. S. Grant Hotel on Friday, her guests including Lieutenants Hezes,

Barnett, Fleming and Nickelwaite and Misses Madeline Perdon and Philieus.

What is probably the first aerial grocery delivery line has been established between Rockwell Field, North Island, and the new aviation field at Riverside. There is no supply officer with the detachment of enlisted men at Riverside, and hence commissary supplies are sent there by airplane from North Island. Daily flights of five or more airplanes are being made from Rockwell Field to Riverside, and each machine takes about fifty pounds of supplies. It is planned also to send the monthly pay of the enlisted men at the northern field by the air route.

The Naval Training Station baseball team defeated the Remount Station nine Saturday by 8 to 1. A nine representing the 159th Infantry lost to the Pacific Telephone team Sunday by 8 to 7. The big game of Sunday was the third in the championship series, the contestants being the Naval Training Station and the Camp Kearny teams, the former winning, 2 to 1. About 7,000 were present at the game, which was played in the municipal stadium.

In a hard fought polo game at the Coronado Country Club a team made up of graduates of British colleges won from a four from American colleges by the close score of 4 to 3 1/2. The American players were Brig. Gen. Le Roy S. Lyon, Majors William G. Devereaux, Lieutenants Casack and Ewing while the British team was made up of Major Colin Ross, Captain Banon, Lieutenants McCreery and Hastings.

The 115th Field Signal Battalion baseball nine defeated the 143d Field Artillery on Tuesday by 10 to 9. The 158th Infantry baseball team won from the 144th Machine Gun Battalion, 27 to 25.

GREAT LAKES.

U.S. Naval Training Station, Great Lakes, Ill., March 11, 1918.

The Great Lakes Naval Training Station band will be divided into several sections for the third Liberty Loan committee, and the bandmen will tour the Ninth, Tenth and Eleventh Naval Districts for the Treasury Department. Detachments of the band will give patriotic programs in the smaller cities and will assemble with other detachments to give parades and concerts in the larger cities of the districts. So successful was the work of the band in the second Liberty Loan the Treasury Department requested the services of the band many weeks before the date of the loan was decided. Lieut. John Philip Sousa, U.S.N.R.F., will direct the band in the larger cities. So numerous are requests for the presence of the bandmen at various functions the Commandant has ruled that the band will be loaned only for meetings of national importance. One man has been detailed in the Commandant's office to handle requests for the band. In one day he received 120 communications. One of the most interesting requests was from a mother who was giving a farewell party to her son, about to go to sea, and she asked for a hundred-piece, blue-jacket band. The less effective, forms of punishment for erring bluejackets have been devised by Ensign John Sharpe, officer in charge of the detention camp. A sailor who told the officer a fib was ordered to pick up 1,000 matches from the streets, and he had to move around several days with eyes downcast before he had collected the number.

Eight hundred tents are being placed at Camp Logan, where recruits will take a course on the rifle range. By an arrangement with the Chicago, North Shore and Milwaukee Railroad, Dr. J. D. Kaufman, athletic officer, has been able to secure a reduced rate to towns along the north shore for sailors. A substantial reduction is made in the fare to Chicago if recruits purchase red, white and blue tickets through the Athletic Association.

The camp for instruction of Navy aviation mechanics is to be established north of the main station drill hall and west of Camp Paul Jones. The camp will cover twenty-three acres and will accommodate 1,700 men. Eighteen buildings are to be erected. A mess hall large enough to care for all the 1,700 men will be erected. A drill hall, 100 by 500 feet, is to be built. Operators for radio stations on the Great Lakes to reopen April 1 will be selected from the big radio school at Great Lakes.

Arrangements were made between Lieut. Comdr. O. S. Roberts, U.S.N., executive officer, and a committee representing the Russians of Chicago, whereby old shoes will be sent from Great Lakes to Russia. The committee will collect the shoes from regimental headquarters, where bins have been placed to receive them; and they will ship the footwear to the suffering in Russia.

The Yeoman School will graduate 200 men April 1 and then will start a course to take four months instead of the customary three months. The petty officer school was closed this week by order of Lieut. Comdr. O. S. Roberts. Men who had been taking the courses were returned to their various regiments.

Men have been sent from Great Lakes to all parts of the world the past month. Requests for men of special qualifications have come from the Navy Department and Great Lakes always has supplied the men. A yeoman who has been reporting for courts and boards, and who is a linguist, leaves this week for Rio de Janeiro. Instructors in various kinds of artificer work have been sent from Great Lakes to points in the East. Listeners are sent twice monthly to a school in the East. Insurance experts are sent to Washington, D.C.

Major Simeon Flexner, surgeon, U.S.A., director general of the Rockefeller Institute in New York, addressed 200 naval surgeons at Great Lakes this week. Dr. Flexner was impressed with the excellent health conditions which exist at Great Lakes, and manifested much interest in the health competition between regiments which results in a high standard of health.

An artificer school is to be started in Camp Paul Jones this spring.

A material reduction in the number of cases handled by the Medical Department is seen in the health report issued this week. One thousand one is the number of patients for week ending March 2, while 1,151 cases were on the records for the preceding week. Moving pictures of activities at Great Lakes are touring the United States under the direction of the Committee on Public Information. The State Council of Defense is handling the distribution of the films in Illinois.

The staff of the Great Lakes Recruit has been reorganized. Ensign J. Clark Waldron remains as editor. Chief Yeoman Francis M. Buzell has been named by Dr. John D. Kaufman as managing editor, and Chief Yeoman Richard Thain is the associate editor. Four members of the Y.M.C.A. staff detailed to Great Lakes enlisted last week.

Lieut. John Philip Sousa has written a march, "The Volun-



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on the following dates:

Tulsa, Okla., Hotel Tulsa, Feb. 27-28, March 1, 2, 3, 4	
Denver, Colo., Brown Palace Hotel, March 5	
Portland, Ore., Hotel Benson, March 11 and 12	
San Francisco, Cal., The St. Francis Hotel, March 14	
Los Angeles, Cal., Hotel Van Nuys, March 15	
San Diego, Cal., U. S. Grant Hotel, March 16	
Fort Worth, Tex., Hotel Westbrook, March 20, 21 and 22	

teers," dedicated to Chairman William P. Hurley, of the Shipping Board.

Great Lakes operators are going to install radio apparatus on all ships on the Great Lakes this spring.

Mrs. William A. Moffett was re-elected president of the Great Lakes Chapter of the Navy Relief Society at the annual meeting held this week, and then the name of the chapter was changed to the Illinois Chapter of the Navy Relief Society. Capt. William A. Moffett, commandant, was chosen as honorary president. Paymr. J. D. Doyle, U.S.N., was elected as executive secretary to succeed J. Allen Haines. Paymr. R. S. Robertson, U.S.N., was chosen treasurer, to succeed John J. Mitchell, Chicago banker.

Chief Yeoman Phil Chouinard, who is in charge of the baseball work at the station, is mapping plans for the season. He has had his battery candidates working out for the last two weeks; the infielders and outfielders will begin practice early in April. The Great Lakes battery practice includes Jerry Akers, who had a chance with the Washington Americans; John Paul Jones, who was drafted by the New York Giants; Left Anderson, who hurried for Connie Mack last season; and Spencer Heath, rated as Chicago's best semi-pro. curver. Vern Clemens, of the St. Louis Browns and Louisville, will do the major part of the catching. Games have promised the sailors by the White Sox and Cubs. Manager Chouinard also is negotiating with several minor league clubs for contests.

TWELFTH INFANTRY.

Camp Fremont, Cal., March 12, 1918.

Major Gen. John F. Morrison arrived a few days ago and took command of the camp, the 8th Division, Regular, succeeding Brig. Gen. Joseph D. Leitch, who assumed command of the 15th Brigade, consisting of the 12th and 63d Infantry Regiments. General Morrison returned recently from Europe, where he made extensive investigation of European fighting and training methods.

Lieuts. H. M. Melankey and H. R. Anderson, U.S.M.A., 1917, left for Fort Sill on March 5 to attend schools in automatic rifles and musketry, respectively. Capt. W. H. Jones, Jr., has been made division instructor in grenades and Major Ned M. Green, who joined the 12th on Feb. 25, has been made division rifle practice instructor. Major E. L. Hooper has been made division musketry instructor. Lieuts. C. L. Mullins, M. W. Emmett, H. L. Barrett, H. N. Bakken and G. O. Collins are division instructors in bayonet fighting; Lieut. Paul A. Herron in 37-mm. guns; Lucian Kahn, assistant in trench mortars; Raymond Elliott, "distinguished," division instructor; I. B. Snell, assistant division instructor; Walter Tracey and B. E. Sawyer, brigade instructors in sniping and scouting; F. H. Gnarini, "distinguished," in liaison, Fort Sill; F. L. Menefee, trench mortars.

Lieuts. Paul A. Herron, Charles D. Meley, Edmond W. Hill and Joseph W. Bollenbeck entertained recently at the Palace Hotel, San Francisco, at a dinner-dance for the Misses Leonor Llach, of San Salvador, Margaret Kinkelin and Beatrice Austin, of San Francisco and Kathleen Kinney, of Berkeley. Capt. W. R. Schmidt and William H. Jones, Lieutenant Mullins, 12th, and Lieut. J. T. Henderson, 63d, entertained at a week-end house party for Mrs. Dorothy Spear, Mrs. M. Palmer and the Misses Evelyn Palmer, Amy Whitney, Helen

Goodier and Gladys Kibbey at their home in Palo Alto. Lieuts. J. Gordon Hussey, Brooks E. Sawyer and E. M. Ford attended. Capt. and Mrs. A. M. Ellis entertained Miss Juanita Borin, of Burlingame, for the hop on March 1.

Lieuts. Walter Tracey and Joseph W. Bollenbeck have been named billeting officers of the regiment. Lieut. W. H. Thomas returned on March 5 from the Machine Gun School, Fort Sill. Lieut. F. H. Gnarini returned on March 2 from Fort Sill, where he made "distinguished" in liaison.

Over 1,500 attended the 12th Infantry enlisted men's ball at San José recently. An officers' Y.M.C.A. building was opened here March 6, music being furnished by the 12th Infantry band.

Col. E. F. Taggart, Lieuts. E. W. Hill, W. H. Combs and R. C. Brunson entertained at a recent regimental hop for the Misses James and Estelle Gray and Beatrice Austin, of San Francisco.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

BORN.

ARMSTRONG.—Born at Fort McPherson, Ga., March 9, 1918, to Lieut. and Mrs. O. H. Armstrong, 17th U.S. Inf., a son.

CASE.—Born at Department Hospital, Manila, P.I., Dec. 22, 1917, to Major and Mrs. E. W. Case, 27th U.S. Inf., a daughter, Anne Case.

HOBBS.—Born at Washington, D.C., March 8, 1918, to Lieut. Col. and Mrs. H. P. Hobbs, Inf., N.A., a son, Horace P. Hobbs, Jr.

HOLT.—Born at U.S. National Cemetery, Mobile, Ala., March 6, 1918, to Lieut. and Mrs. Arthur W. Holt, Coast Art., U.S.A., a son.

HUSSON.—Born at Fort Bliss, Texas, Feb. 27, 1918, to Capt. and Mrs. W. H. Husson, 83d Field Art., U.S.A., a daughter, Mary Elizabeth.

KING.—Born at Fort Mills, Corregidor, P.I., Jan. 25, 1918, to Capt. and Mrs. Harry Lee King, Coast Art., U.S.A., a daughter, Muriel Ruth King.

MACGREGOR.—Born at Savannah, Ga., March 3, 1918, to Major and Mrs. S. H. MacGregor, Ord. Dept., N.A., a son.

MILTON.—Born at San Antonio, Texas, Feb. 25, 1918, to Major and Mrs. A. M. Milton, U.S.A., a daughter, Barbara Jean Milton.

OLD.—Born March 12, 1918, to Surg. and Mrs. Edward H. H. Old, U.S.N., a daughter.

MARRIED.

BLADES-PARKER.—At Camp Wadsworth, Spartanburg, S.C., March 2, 1918, Lieut. Webster S. Blades, O.R.C., and Miss Florence Louise Parker.

CRANE-HICKS.—At Camp Travis, Texas, March 5, 1918, Lieut. M. M. Crane, Jr., 360th Inf., N.A., and Miss Ann A. Hicks.

GREEN-BEARDON.—At New York, N.Y., March 2, 1918, Lieut. Comdr. B. H. Green, U.S.N., and Miss Zita Beardon.

HARLOWE-BANKIN.—On March 9, 1918, Capt. Bartley M. Harlowe, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., and Miss Virginia Rankin.

MURPHY-ANDERSON.—At Schofield Barracks, H.I., Capt. Daniel E. Murphy, 4th U.S. Cav., and Miss Kathleen Anderson.

PETO-FULLER.—At New York City, Nov. 14, 1917, Lieut. Harry F. Peto, U.S.R., and Miss Marion H. Fuller.

POST-KNEEDLER.—At Coronado, Cal., Feb. 27, 1918, Lieut. Speed L. Post, S.R.C., and Miss Martha Kneedler, daughter of Major William L. Kneedler, U.S.A.

RICE-WHITE.—On Feb. 23, 1918, Capt. J. L. Rice, U.S.A., and Miss Lucy White, of Ancon, C.Z.

SEPULVEDA-STONE.—At Los Angeles, Cal., Feb. 28, 1918, Lieut. Harry Barnes Sepulveda, 21st U.S. Inf., and Miss Ruby Miranda Stone.

DIED.

AYLING.—Died at Centerville, Mass., March 9, 1918, Brig. Gen. Augustus D. Ayling, formerly the Adjutant General of New Hampshire.

CHILDS.—Died at sea, —, 1918, on a British vessel, Lieut. Earle W. F. Childs, U.S.N.

CONLEY.—Died at Richmond Hill, N.Y., 1st Sergt. Thomas E. Conley, U.S.A., retired, formerly of the 27th Infantry.

KELLEY.—Died at San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 10, 1918, the Rev. Douglas O. Kelley, a veteran of the Civil War and father of Major R. H. Kelley, Inf., N.A., and of Chaplain Leslie O. Kelley.

LEONARD.—Died at Brooklyn, N.Y., March 9, 1918, Mrs. Anne Robertson Leonard, wife of Capt. John O. Leonard, U.S.N., retired.

LEWIS.—Died in France, March 11, 1918, Ensign Samuel L. Lewis, U.S.N.R.F.

MEYER.—Died at Boston, Mass., March 10, 1918, Mr. George von L. Meyer, a former Secretary of the Navy.

MILLER.—Died at his home, 113 East Thirtieth street, New York, after a short illness, Commodore Jacob W. Miller, N.Y. Naval Militia, retired, a graduate of the U.S.N.A., Class of 1867, and a former Lieutenant, U.S.N., and Lieutenant commander in the Volunteer Navy (1898).

PETERS.—Killed in action in France, Lieut. Edward McC. Peters, Inf., U.S.A.

RILEY.—Died at Buffalo, N.Y., Feb. 23, 1918, Edward B. D. Riley, a graduate of the U.S.M.A., Class of 1860, who resigned from the Army as second lieutenant, 4th Inf., to enter the Confederate service.

SMITH.—Died at Burlington, Vt., Feb. 4, 1918, Wadsworth Ramsey Smith, son of the late Lieut. Henry Warren Smith, 8d U.S. Cav.

SMITH.—Died at Mineola, Texas, March 4, 1918, Mrs. Morgan Smith, mother of Lieut. Col. William H. Smith, Med. Corps, N.A.

SMITH.—Died at New Orleans, La., March 9, 1918, Rear Admiral John A. B. Smith, U.S.N., retired.

VON HOLTZENDORFF.—Died in France, March 5, 1918, of wounds received in action, Capt. John D. von Holtzendorff, Field Art., U.S.A.

PORT MYER.

Port Myer, Va., March 12, 1918.

The field day held here last Wednesday marked the first of the bi-weekly events to be held under the auspices of officers of the post and the Y.M.C.A. A special program held in the riding hall preceding the track events consisted of jumping by officers and enlisted men of the 2d Cavalry, a monkey drill by Troop C, commanded by Capt. George W. Gay, followed by a Cavalry drill by Troop B. The field sports consisted of relay races, a 100-yard dash, three-legged race, tug-of-war and a spectacular Roman race, men of the 2d Cavalry driving. Col. Theodore H. Dillon, C.R.E., commandant of the post, and other officers watched the events. Mr. C. E. Beckett, physical director of the Y.M.C.A., was field judge; Major G. E. Griffin, V.O., clerk of the course, and Mr. Jordan J. Guenther, secretary Y.M.C.A., starter.

Major and Mrs. Ralph M. Parker have arrived on the post from Camp Dix, N.J., where Major Parker has been stationed. Major Parker will be the squadron commander of the 312th Cavalry, which is to be organized here. Col. and Mrs. Theodore H. Dillon have taken the quarters formerly occupied by Major and Mrs. E. J. Atkinson. Capt. and Mrs. Sylvester D. Downs arrived last week from Fort Ogishthorpe to visit Mrs. Downs' parents, Col. and Mrs. Truman O. Murphy.

Mrs. Charles S. Haight, wife of Colonel Haight, with her children and English governess, is now settled in her house at Cleveland Park, in the city. Major and Mrs. John O. Whitaker have taken the quarters formerly occupied by Capt. and Mrs. John Mullikin. Major Whitaker is on duty at the quarter-master's office in charge of transportation of troops.

Col. and Mrs. John J. Kingman and small daughter, who have been visiting Mrs. Kingman's mother, Mrs. Charles G. Mortimer, have left for San Antonio, where Colonel Kingman is on duty. Major Gen. Peyton C. March arrived on the post

last week to join his daughters. Mrs. Charles G. Harvey, wife of Colonel Harvey, has visiting her Mr. and Mrs. Jordan J. Guenther.

Mrs. Connell will leave shortly for Fort Ethan Allen to join her husband, Col. William M. Connell, who is to organize the 310th Cavalry at that post. Mrs. Scott, wife of Major David H. Scott, has returned from Baltimore, where she visited her father, Col. and Mrs. John R. Williams, accompanied by their daughter, Mrs. Pitney, wife of Capt. John B. Pitney, are at Hot Springs, Va.

Mrs. Whaley, wife of Col. Arthur M. Whaley, and children are with Mr. and Mrs. Grant McDonald, at 2141 Wyoming avenue, in the city. Mrs. David H. Scott and her mother, Mrs. McClellan, had as week-end guests Lieut. and Mrs. David Stockton, from Camp Meade, Md.

The National Capital Horse Show has been reorganized and is now known as the National Capital Horse Show Military and Amateur Racing Association. The first meet will be held at Arlington Park, the new grounds, between the post and the Highway Bridge over the Potomac. The date for the opening meet is April 23 to 27. The show will be conducted as in previous years, but will have the addition of three or four races each day, including flat and steeplechase, over a half-mile track, with a quarter-mile shoot and steeplechase course on the outside. The entire net proceeds of the horse show this year will be donated to the American Red Cross.

Lieut. Darrow Menoher, son of Col. and Mrs. Charles T. Menoher, has left to join his regiment, the 11th Cavalry, after spending some time with his mother in the city. Mrs. Harvey is packing prior to leaving for Fort Bliss to join her husband, Col. Charles G. Harvey. Mrs. Glasgow, wife of Col. William J. Glasgow, has as her house guests Mrs. F. W. Maples and Miss Maples, of San Antonio.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., March 11, 1918.

Mrs. John R. Bohn came last week from Marfa, Texas, to spend an indefinite time with her father, Mr. Humphrey Rose, in Leavenworth, during the absence of Captain Bohn abroad. Mrs. Ralph Hospital is spending several months with her parents, Col. and Mrs. C. F. Craig, while Captain Hospital is attending the School of Fire at Fort Sill.

The officers of the Engineer replacement organization were hosts at a delightful and novel dancing party at Pope Hall Friday evening. The hall was decorated with a number of large flags and music for the dancing was furnished by the Disciplinary Barracks band. In the receiving line were Col. and Mrs. William A. Shunk, Col. and Mrs. Sedgwick Rice, Col. and Mrs. Charles Miller, Col. and Mrs. J. B. Allison, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Ezra B. Fuller and Major and Mrs. Bernard Miller. On the dancing program, instead of the usual dancing numbers, the dances were called by the technical Army terms. At eleven o'clock mess call was sounded, at which time the curtain on the stage rose and the mess sergeants of the different companies were ready with "mess." The guests formed in single file and marched to the stage, where they received regular mess kits and their supper of baked beans, coffee, bacon and bread. After supper dancing was resumed until one o'clock.

Mrs. W. H. Sanger, mother of Major Donald B. Sanger, Signal Corps, has arrived for a month's visit with her son. Lieut. E. H. Morris, who has been visiting at Fort Leavenworth for a short while, left last week for Camp Taylor, Louisville, Ky. Col. Wallace B. Seales, of Chicago, is the guest of his mother, Mrs. A. Seales, and will leave Wednesday for his home. Major and Mrs. H. O. Olson spent several days last week in Kansas City, Mo.

Mrs. Francis Cheney, of Fort Sam Houston, came last week to spend a fortnight with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank T. Cheney, in Leavenworth. Mrs. Sam Fuller has arrived in Leavenworth to spend an indefinite time with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Goodjohn, during the absence of Captain Fuller overseas. Mrs. L. B. Fitzhugh, who has been visiting her mother, Mrs. A. Seales, and sister, Mrs. D. D. Gregory, for several weeks, returned last week to her home in Sapulpa, Okla. She was accompanied home by her sister, Miss Alfred Seales, who will remain her guest for a fortnight.

A large consignment of gas masks has been received at Fort Leavenworth for use in drilling soldiers for service in the war zones.

Lieut. Walter Heard, who has been spending a ten days' leave with relatives in Tongaxoxie, left Friday for Fort Sam Houston. Lieut. E. W. McDonald left Saturday for Cape May, N.J., for station. He will be joined later by Mrs. McDonald. Cadet Eugene O'Keefe, Aviation Section, is the guest of his grandmother, Mrs. Margaret O'Keefe, and uncle, Chaplain T. P. O'Keefe, in Leavenworth.

Mrs. Dent Sharpe has arrived from Little Rock, Ark., to be the guest of Mrs. Fletcher Sharpe and Mrs. D. W. Sharpe.

Congressman Anthony made inquiry at the War Department last week as to what use would be made of the facilities of Fort Leavenworth since the graduation of the provisional battalions of officers which completed their training early last week. It was ascertained that one section of the General Staff has recommended immediate concentration and training at Fort Leavenworth of 3,000 new infantry officers. Another section of the General Staff has recommended that Fort Leavenworth be turned over entirely to the training of technical troops. In this connection one of the highest ranking officers of Signal troops said: "If the question is put to us we will ask for the entire use of Fort Leavenworth for the training of Signal troops. We regard this post, by tradition and the great amount of training that had been done there in the past, with the natural headquarters of our corps." A significant feature is that General Morrison, who is in charge of the training of all line officers, is known to have recommended Fort Leavenworth for a line officers' training camp.

STATE FORCES.

The Rev. Frank M. Townley, for ten years rector of St. Bartholomew's Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, N.Y., has been appointed chaplain of the 23d Infantry, New York Guard. Dr. Townley was born in Dublin, Ireland, and was educated in Dublin University. As a young man he enlisted in the Royal Irish Fusiliers, and upon his resignation was appointed chaplain of the Royal Horse Artillery. For the past six years he has been chaplain of the Veteran Association of the 23d Regiment.

First Lieut. J. T. C. Waters has been appointed captain of Co. D.

Two new companies for the State Guard of California were sworn in at San Francisco, March 2, with a total of 175 men. Lieut. L. Roberta Walton, formerly of the 9th N.G.N.Y., and Capt. Louis Gaff, the organizers, announced that enlistments would continue until the companies had reached war strength of 250 each.

12TH N.Y.—COL. H. R. WINTHROP.

The 12th Infantry of the New York Guard, under command of Col. H. R. Winthrop, was reviewed in its armory on the night of March 9 by Governor Whitman. It was the first review of the newly organized command, and it made a highly creditable showing. The regiment paraded nine good sized companies, divided among three battalions, all the men being uniformed and armed. The battalion commanders were Majors Strong, Burr and Buck.

The review was in line of masses, and following this ceremony there was evening parade. At its conclusion an Army ambulance, purchased by the Brotherhood of the Interborough Rapid Transit Co., was formally presented. Mr. T. P. Shonta, president of the Interborough, introduced John A. Phelan, president of the Interborough Brotherhood, who presented the ambulance through Governor Whitman to the Government. Mr. Whitman in turn presented the ambulance to the Division at Yaphank, N.Y., and Major Guthrie, director of ambulance companies of the division, formally accepted it on behalf of the Army. The ambulance was built under specifications of the Medical Department of the Army and embodies all up-to-date equipment.

Among the special military guests present were Gen. George R. Dyer, Adjutant General Merrill, Col. H. H. Treadwell, Capt. O. A. Dr. Bels, and Capt. G. G. Moore, 23d N.Y.; F.A. Surg. A. T. Weston, U.S.N., and wife. Previous to the review and presentation Colonel Winthrop entertained Governor Whitman, Mr. Shonta, and other guests at dinner at the Knickerbocker Club.

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INFANTRY DRILL REGULATIONS.

INTERPRETATIONS, INFANTRY DRILL REGULATIONS, 1911, CORRECTED TO 1918.

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N. G. asks: In dressing, should a man be able to look down the whole line, or just be able to see the buttons on the breast of the second man from him in direction of the dressing? Answer: When dressing to the right or left, a man should hold himself erect and turn his head and eyes toward the point of dressing, and should not be required to see down the entire line, but the buttons on the breast of the man next to him.

H. N. V. asks: (1) Is the following command correct for company movement: "Being in column of squads to form line of platoons to the front?" "Line of platoons, at (so many) paces, guide right, March?" (2) The command "Right dress," being given, do the file closers put up the left arm as do the left flank men in the front and rear ranks? Answer: (1) No, there is no such command in the I.D.R. for this movement by the company; the only way this could be done would be in a new direction by the command, "Platoons, column right, or left"; Par. 262, I.D.R., permits of this movement being done by companies in battalion drill, but does not mention that such movement will be executed by a company acting alone. It would be well, for instruction purposes, to execute the above by company. (2) No, unless there are men within the normal distance of each other.

F. W. H. asks: (1) Changes No. 17, I.D.R., issued by War Department Jan. 9, 1917, explains in Par. 764 the respect given the national anthem. Has this been further changed? (2) If so, has the change appeared in the Journal, and what is the date of the publication? If it has not been printed kindly print the regulation. (3) Would it be appropriate for a troop of Boy Scouts or a company of school cadets when attending services at a church or other place and the national anthem is played to observe the same respects in regard to saluting as is rendered by military men present? (4) Should more than one verse of the national anthem be sung, would the position of salute be maintained through one verse only or during the entire verses? (5) When the color guard comes to the halt pieces are brought to the order and the color-bearers bring the colors to the order, I believe. Are the colors always brought to the order on halting? When the command "Present arms" is given should the colors always be brought to the carry? Answer: (1 and 2) Par. 764 was changed by Change 21. In the second sentence omit the words "or uncovered, or in civilian clothes, uncovered." (3) Yes; this would be very appropriate during these times, and the same respect should be shown the flag as rendered by military men. (4) More than one verse should never be played when a military organization is present; should it be understood that the entire anthem be played, standing at attention only would be all that is necessary. (5) Colors are always brought to the order upon halting, and at the command "Present arms" the colors should be brought to the present. See Par. 774, I.D.R.

J. McK. asks: Par. 174, I.D.R., 1911, reads as follows: Being in line at a halt, the captain directs the first sergeant: Dismiss the company. In what way does the captain direct the first sergeant? A says the captain would say "First sergeant," at which the first sergeant would step up and salute, then the captain would command "Dismiss the company." B says the only words spoken would be "Dismiss the company." The writer believes that the first sergeant should be mentioned in some way before the company officers would be authorized to fall out. Answer: Strictly speaking, all that would be said by the company commander would be "Dismiss the company," as stated in Par. 174, I.D.R., but it would not be a subject of very strong criticism should the captain say "First sergeant," and then order him to dismiss the company; nevertheless the former is correct, according to the I.D.R. When a major dismisses his battalion he does not say "Captains, dismiss your companies," but "Dismiss your companies."

N. T. K. asks: In the issue of Nov. 3, 1917, you state that all officers and men in formation not armed with rifle at retreat do the right hand salute when "The Star-Spangled Banner" or "To the Colors" is played. Is this correct? Answer: The interpretation was an error. Corrected to read as follows: Par. 763, I.D.R. "If not under arms the organizations shall be brought to attention at the first note of the national anthem, to the color or to the standard, and the salute rendered by the officer or non-commissioned officer in command as prescribed in regulations."

INFANTRY asks: (1) With reference to Par. 213 and 214, can the formation of platoon and squad columns be executed in column of squads? If so, how is it done? (2) Par. 218. In column of squads? If so, how is it done? (3) Par. 218. In moving forward in thin lines is it permissible to send forward first Nos. 1 and 2, front and rear rank, then the corporals, and in succession No. 3 and finally No. 4, rear rank? (4) Supposing a squad has two blank files, Nos. 2 and 3, rear rank, and the command is given "About face, forward, march," do Nos. 2 and 3, front rank, step up and fill the blank files during the march to the rear? (5) What is the position for the senior first lieutenant (the second in command) of an Infantry company under the new organization when the company is in line; (b) column of squads, and (c) in line at battalion parade when the officers are out in front of the company? Answer: (1) While Par. 213-214, I.D.R., does not mention this formation, nevertheless it is our opinion that it may be executed; the platoon leader would himself in the center of his platoon and lead them by the same command and execution as described in Par. 213, each man following in the same order as prescribed. (2) Yes; this is governed by circumstances. See Par. 220. (3) No, as this movement is only executed for the purpose of moving a short distance to the rear. If a greater distance is desired, "Squad right about" would be executed. (4) (a) In line of file closers, directly behind right guide; (b) in line of file closers on flank opposite the guides on line with front rank of leading squad, four inches interval; (c) in front of his platoon.

G. P. M. asks: In drilling a company in the manual of arms is it proper to give the command, "Left shoulder arms" from "Inspection arms"? Answer: Yes.

G. T. asks: (1) When a battalion composed of an odd number of companies forms in line is the major's position opposite colors or opposite actual center of the battalion? (2) In battalion review what is position of adjutant immediately after reporting the battalion to major? Does adjutant change position when major faces reviewing officer, etc.? (3) Should any person driving a motor car or motorcycle render salutes while driving? (4) What honors does a mounted man render when passing a parade ground where the national anthem or to the color is being played? Does he halt his mount and salute? Answer: (1) Opposite the colors if the battalion be a four-company formation; if a five-company the colors will probably be placed on the left of the third company from the right. (2) Adjutant takes part in the rear of the major three paces and one pace to the right; he is on right of the line with the staff, if there be one present. (3) Yes, if it does not endanger him. (4) He should halt, dismount and salute as prescribed for foot soldiers.

A. B. O. asks: (1) If a company of Infantry is marching in column of squads and the captain gives the command, "Platoons on right into line," (a) what command would be given by the platoon leaders; (b) would the platoon move onto the line in platoon front or as several squads; (c) is the command regular? (2) In executing "Right by squads" the right guide must move to the left flank of the column. In what time interval is he supposed to get to his new position and when is he supposed to take the "four short steps" to which the first squad is to conform? Is the "short step" the "half step"? Answer: (1 and 2) This movement can only be executed from column of platoons; not from column of squads, except in company front. Par. 187, I.D.R., will explain the movement thoroughly.

J. F. W. asks: In executing parade rest, is the barrel of the rifle turned to the left by turning the piece on the heel or toe of the butt? Answer: The piece being on the ground and the soldier at attention, at the command parade rest the piece is turned to the right on the heel of the piece and inclined to the left.

A. H. A. asks: (1) At formal guard mounting, after "Close ranks, march," has been executed, the adjutant commands, "Present arms." Now what does the officer of the guard do



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(a lieutenant armed with pistol)? Does he salute at the command "Present" and carry the hand smartly down at "Arms," or does he raise the hand in salute at the command "Arms," and keep it there until the command of execution for "Order arms"? (2) After the new guard has gained its place to the right of the new guard, both the old and new guards present arms and the commanders of the guard face about and salute their officer of the day; do they then face each other and salute each other, or what is the procedure before and after the present arms in regard to saluting? Answer: (1) The officers raise their hands at the command "Present arms," and remain in this position of salute until the command "Order arms" is given, when they bring their hands down by the side. This, of course, refers to officers armed with the pistol. If armed with a saber the salute is as prescribed in the I.D.R. Manual of the Saber. (2) The commanders of both guards (after the new guard has taken its position) "Present arms," which present is known as the saluting of the guards to one another, but if the officer of the day is present he accepts this as his salute, but if not in the vicinity he is saluted by the guards when he arrives. After this is done the officers of the guard proceed with the turning over of the old guard reports, etc.

N. E. D. asks: (1) In posting a relief, when the corporal halts his relief do the men come to the order or remain at right shoulder? (2) Saluting when the national air, etc., is played. Has there been issued lately general orders in regard to the above? What is this number and date of same, and will you please give said orders? Answer: (1) Men come to the order arms. Whenever the command "Halt" is given men

under arms come to the order unless the command is preceded by the command "In place", when they would remain at the right shoulder or any position they may have been in. (2) The change you speak of makes the following amendment in Par. 764, I.D.R.: In the second sentence omit the words "or uncovered, or in civilian clothes, uncovered."

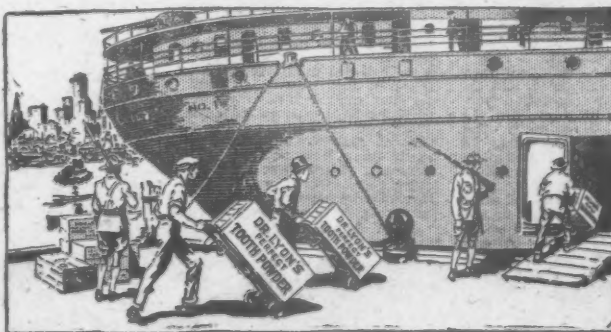
J. W. H. asks: If a company is in company front and at a right or left dress and the commander gives "Squads right" without giving "Front" first, does the preparatory command bring them to front and do they execute the movement, or do they hold fast? Answer: The company commander should give the command "Front", but should he fail to do so, the preparatory command to move off would be sufficient to warrant the men to turn their heads and eyes to the front.

M. H. A. asks: Has the Infantry step been changed from 30 inches, 120 to the minute, to 28 inches, 140 to the minute? Has the route step been discontinued? Answer: The full step in quick time is 30-inch step, 120 to the minute; there has been no change.

R. T. W. asks: (1) An individual soldier, covered or uncovered, inside a hallway or building on or off the reservation (excepting sub-Par. 12, Par. 750), particularly coming into hallway of officers' quarters. Should he salute (not under arms) or uncover and stand to attention? (2) Under new organization, I understand that platoon chief, first or second lieutenant, is armed with rifle for raids. Should he use right hand salute or as "with arms in hand, salute prescribed for

(Continued on page 1094.)

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Interpretations Infantry Drill—continued from page 1903.
that arm? (3) As yet no side arms are available; an officer on drill field armed with rifle for instruction purposes and not otherwise armed, should he salute with rifle or right hand salute? (4) Does the regulation in old I.D.R. pertaining to rifle salute at the right shoulder out of doors and at the order inside, still remain in force? Not covered by Corrected I.D.R. April 11, 1917, nor by A.R. 15 is arm signal for squad columns made with one hand bent up and down at the wrist followed by signal, "Forward," or made with both hands up and down at wrist? (6) Does the squad leader run around to head of squad column if signal "To the rear" is received, the squads being in squad column? (7) The company is in line. The command "Right half, 2. Face" is given. To march in this position (the right oblique position) is the command, "Forward, 2. March," or "Oblique, 2. March"? (8) After marching in this position the command "Company, 2. Halt" is given. Should the company remain at the right half face or halt, faced to the front as in "Right oblique"? (9) Is there anything to prevent this movement for instruction purposes or in test of company? (10) The company receives the command "Right half, 2. Face. Forward, 3. March". The company takes up the march at the right oblique position. Is there any way by which the I.D.R. could be interpreted to justify the statement that the front of the company has been changed? (11) The company is in line as left company in battalion parade. In order to arrive on a line properly dressed to the right, it is necessary to move several paces to our right and several paces to the front. Is there any objection to the following: "Right half, 2. Face. At trail, oblique, 2. March. Company, 2. Halt." The company to halt as prescribed in marching at the right oblique faced to the front. (12) A sergeant is armed with rifle, and chief of the second or any platoon. The command is given, "At trail, platoons right, 2. March." Does the sergeant take charge of his platoon at the trail or at the right shoulder arms, the company coming from line into column of platoons? (1) He should salute, whether under arms or not, or whether covered or not. (2) Rifle salute would be proper, but there is no prescribed salute for an officer armed with rifle. He may also give hand salute. (3) Rifle salute would be proper, but I.D.R. does not prescribe. (4) Yes. (5) One hand. (6) No. (7) Oblique march. (8) As in right oblique. (9) No. (10) No. (11) There is no objection, but this takes time and it is not necessary; the command "Right, 2. Dress" (if only a few paces) would be sufficient for this formation. (12) At right shoulder.

CADET FIRST SERGEANT asks: (1) In forming the company is it proper to give "Right dress" and "Front" before "Inspection arms" or the rifle call? (2) In company right or inspection right does the right guide fall back to his new position at the command "March" or does he stand in place

until the left flank is on the new line and then drop back? (3) At the command "Right dress" does the left guide or the rear rank man of the left file raise his arm or merely glance to the right? Answer: (1) Company is formed by each squad being brought to the line by its corporal, who dresses it to the right and reports to the first sergeant. See Par. 173, I.D.R. (2) He falls back to his new position at the command "March". (3) Glances to the right and does not raise his arm.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer. Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

CAPTAIN Q.M.—For latest bill relating to promotion of retired officers in the Regular Army, see H.R. 10,397, page 1047, March 9. This bill makes it possible to carry retired officers up to the rank of colonel, by virtue of their service on the active list. The Selective Service Act of May 18, 1917, permits of appointments of retired officers to any grade in the National Army.

N.G. asks: (1) I was furloughed to Reserve in October, 1916, after more than three years' service and reported quarterly any change of address to Adjutant General's office at Albany, and was ordered back on duty from New Jersey July 15, 1917. Am I senior to men who enlisted this year and previous to July 15, or not? What rules govern seniority in regard to regiment mustered into the Federal Service from the National Guard? (2) Where can one obtain a book on the new Browning machine gun explaining the mechanism, etc.? Answer: (1) N.G. drafted into service ranks from Aug. 5, 1917, date of draft. As to seniority where date is same, see G.O. 144, 1917. (2) Not issued yet; when ready will be issued by War Department.

A. C. Z. asks: Appointed (promoted) from second lieutenant (temporary), Regular Army, to the grade of first lieutenant, National Army, with rank from Jan. 15, 1918; accepted Feb. 28, 1918. Am I entitled to pay as a first lieutenant from Jan. 15, 1918? Answer: From date of acceptance; your date of rank fixes precedence, but not pay.

G. H.—The bill has not been passed making provision for appointment of first sergeants on General Recruiting Service. It is still pending in H.R. 5249, S. 1786, H.R. 10,397 and S. 4013.

R. F. D.—We have forwarded your communication in regard to the Insignia No. 7972, found by you, to the New York headquarters. The insignia did not belong to a Companion in the N.Y. Commandery. The Chancellor-in-Chief has been asked to find out to whom it was issued.

J. J. M.—Regarding service on the new submarine chasers, apply to the Bureau of Navigation.

R. E. P.—See the War Risk Insurance Act as to amounts payable to you as a dependent mother in case your sons are drafted. Write to the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, Washington.

M. C. H.—No regulations have yet been published as to what kind of examination will be required of provisional officers before their provisional appointments will become permanent. The order under which you were appointed wipes out the requirements indicated in your letter.

O. B. C. asks: (1) Can you advise me as to my standing on list of Master Hospital Sergeants? (2) As to H.R. Bill No. 931, introduced by Mr. Hicks, creating a grade of pharmacist in the Army, if this bill becomes a law will this be in the Regular Army, National Army or Reserve Corps? Answer: (1) Apply to The A.G. (2) The law would create the grade in the Regular Army, and the same grades could then be appointed in the National Army if the War Department saw fit.

J. J. H.—Regular Navy officers permanent or temporary, rank Reserve officers in same grade without regard to date of commission. Your running mate in the Regular Navy, permanent appointment, is the permanent line officer with same date or nearest date above yours.

QUESTIONNAIRE asks: (1) When will another series of examinations be held in order that candidates may qualify for commissions in the Quartermaster Corps? (2) Is it the intention of the Adjutant General to make further appointments of Army field clerks from the personnel of the Army? Answer: (1) Appointments will be made from the Q.M. camps now in operation and others that may hereafter be authorized. (2) Vacancies are few at present, but opportunities will no doubt exist from time to time. Apply to The A.G.

A. N. S.—Allotments of pay are not obligatory on the part of the officers, but if an officer living apart from his wife makes an agreement with her to pay a certain amount per month and he fails to live up to his agreement, his action is a fit subject for report to the Department.

C. S. O.—Cameras may not be carried to Europe without special authority.

A. T. D. asks: What is the authority and law, if any, relative to the payment of longevity pay to retired officers, after retirement, provided they are performing active service? Answer: See Paragraphs 1721 and 1784 in the Manual of the Quartermaster Corps. Paragraph 1784 is a quotation from Section 24, National Defense Act of 1916. The Comptroller decides that a retired officer is not entitled to credit, under the above act, in computing his longevity pay for any period during which he was detailed on active duty after his retirement.

RUSSIAN BORN.—We cannot undertake to answer questions on the draft regulations. Your local draft board officers will explain anything that is not clear to you as to your classification.

A. B. A. asks: A sergeant, Q.M. Corps, was commissioned captain, Q.M. Reserve Corps, and accepted the same while serving as a sergeant. When discharged by order of the War Department and called to active duty as a commissioned officer was he entitled to travel pay at three and one-half cents per mile? Answer: No; he was entitled to officers' travel pay on his order as an officer to place of duty. If he returns to enlisted status then, later, on discharge as an enlisted man, he receives enlisted man's travel pay.

F. N.—If you did not serve at least a full enlistment period before, you are not now, on re-entry into the Service, entitled to second period pay. Service in the U.S. during Spanish War did not earn you an S.W. medal.

C. A. McF.—There is no combined list available that will show just how many of the provisional lieutenants of Cavalry appointed since June 30, 1916, are from civil life. There have been five different sets of appointments since the National Defense Act was passed in 1916, and the various lists were published in our columns as issued. You are welcome to consult our files and work out the list. You will understand that the provisionals have come from the enlisted ranks of the Regular Army and Guard; from officers of the National Guard and Officers' Reserve Corps (and many of the latter had just recently come from civil life or from the other sources to the Reserve). Then there were appointees from the distinguished colleges and others from the plain everyday civilian without college military experience. If you know exactly what you want, perhaps a study of these various lists will answer your question.

A. P. M.—For your foreign service in the 10th Infantry, apply to The A.G.

L. K. asks: How might I be advised as to the exact cause of the death of Capt. Myron Bertman, who went over with one of the first expeditionary forces of General Pershing to France, and who, I think, died in September or October, 1917? Answer: Apply to The Adjutant General at Washington.

C. W. asks: (1) If an enlisted man that has been on reserve and was called back to colors and has completed four years' with the color, is he entitled to pay of next period? In making a war risk allotment to wife in December, when is she due to draw it? Answer: (1) Yes. (2) The Treasury Department will mail her a check when soldier's pay is due.

O. H. P. asks: (1) Can the enlisted men of a Regular Army organization, transferred to the National Army, continue to wear their "U.S." collar ornaments, their only designation as a volunteer. (2) Can two of the designated four blankets, for officers' bedding roll, be substituted with equal number of sidetrunk comforters? Answer: (1) Enlisted men wear the monogram of that branch with which they serve. (2) Follow specifications in uniform order.

B. C. asks: (1) A temporary second lieutenant commissioned first lieutenant, N.A., on Feb. 14, 1918, to rank as such from

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Jan. 15, 1918, when does his pay as first lieutenant commence, and authority for same? (2) Temporary second lieutenant A commissioned as such June 30, 1917, with four years' service, and first lieutenant, N.A., Jan. 15, 1918; temporary second lieutenant B commissioned as such from same date as A, and first lieutenant, N.A., Jan. 15, 1918, how do they rank, B with six years' service? Answer: (1) From date of acceptance. See Q.M.C. Manual. (2) Determined by former rank in Service when appointed. See A.R. 11.

C. G. S.—Apply to The Adjutant General of New York for a decision as to your enlistment period in the Guard.

W. E. D. S.—Those members of the 10th Militia Field Artillery who mobilized late in the spring of 1916 and, after a few weeks' of "training" in various parts of Connecticut, set out for the border, but were held at Tobyhanna, Pa., in reserve, until late in the fall, when the war being over, they were sent back home, of course do not come in for the Mexican War badge. See G.O. 155.

P. P. M. asks: Has the President of the United States a legitimate right to leave it, during his term of office? Answer: There is no law against it, but we do not recall any instance of a President of the United States leaving the country during his term of office, other than perhaps a trip by sea beyond the coastal limits.

H. H. L. asks: Is a New York National Guardsman, with over eight months border service, actual river patrol, no casualties, entitled to wear the Mexican Service Stripe? Answer: No; see G.O. 155.

W. L.—The successful competitors in the recent examination for second lieutenants, Q.M.C., N.A., at Camp Wadsworth, S.O., and other camps, will be notified by The A.G. Lists of various kinds are issued from day to day.

H. P. A. asks: (1) When does the next series of Officers' Training Camps open, and where? (2) Would a man discharged from the Regular Army by surgeon's certificate of disability account mastoid operation be eligible for Officers' Reserve Corps? Answer: (1) Date not announced. (2) Hardly; must pass the physical examination provided.

C. W. W. asks: A Reserve officer, called to active duty on the date of his commission, ranks a N.G. of the same grade commissioned later, even though the N.G. has had former service with the N.G., does he not? Is the N.G. higher than the Reserve Corps, as perkins to officers, i.e., the fact that a Lieutenant is a first lieutenant in the N.G. does not make him rank an O.R.C. of the same grade regardless of date of commission, does it? Answer: An officer of the N.G. ranks from date stated in his commission; the Reserve officer from date called into active service. See G.O. 144.

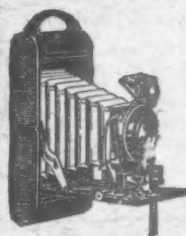
FAIR PLAY.—Officer in the field, under War Department ruling, has no right to quarters for his family. Officer at station deprived of quarters by reason of occupancy by family of other officer in the field could apply through channel as to his right to quarters at station or commutation therefor.

F. P. C. asks: (1) The proper procedure to secure an appointment in the Sanitary Corps. (2) I have been in the Medical Department for four years and now hold the rank of sergeant, first class, Am I eligible? (3) What procedure is necessary to obtain permission to wear the Border Service Badge? (4) Information concerning appointments in the Army Ambulance Service. Answer: (1, 2, 4) Apply to The Adjutant General. (3) See G.O. 155, or article on page 915, our issue of Feb. 16.

C. W. A. asks: (1) What was the number of the order authorizing the wearing of the ribbon for men now in the Service for the medal issued by the State of New York for their service in the Army during the year 1898? Every man who enlisted in 1898 received one of these medals. (2) Does the double time while in foreign service 1902 to 1904 in Cuba count on making up foggery pay (e.g., eight years' service, two years of that foreign service. Could that be counted ten years as making up foggery pay? Answer: (1) Uniform Regulations are found in Special Regulations 41, 1917. (2) For enlisted men this foreign service counted double toward the thirty years for retirement. Foreign service did not count extra toward longevity pay.

J. G. R.—See A.R. 1845 for regulations governing marksmanship pay qualifications.

B. W. M. asks: (1) If a provisional second lieutenant should become physically unfit for service by reason of wounds or other causes in line of duty, would he be entitled as of right to



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a retirement and the consequent retirement pay? (2) What period of time must elapse before a provisional appointment can be made permanent? (3) Has the seniority system of promotion of officers been changed up to date? If so, in what respects? Answer: (1) No; see page 1046, March 9. (2) Two years from date of original commission. (3) No.

G. H. S.—Your service in N.G. and your service in training camp do not count towards longevity in the Regular Army, but your active duty in the O.R.C. before commissioned-provisional second lieutenant, U.S.A., does count.

F. W. L.—If you are better qualified for work in the railway service of the Engineers than you are for the Infantry, perhaps you could secure a transfer, but not a discharge.

Z.—National Guard officers count their active service in the Organized Militia and their time in the Federal Service toward longevity. The Guard officers in Federal Service do not have retirement privileges.

M. S.—Just how allotments of pay may be sent to a U.S. soldier's mother resident in Russia at the present time we cannot say, as communication is naturally uncertain, for a time at least. Ask the War Risk Bureau at Washington what to do.

X. X. X.—Address the Chief of Ordnance or The Adjutant General regarding attendance at school for ordnance officers.

REGULAR.—If you wish to enlist, do so. You could hardly expect that your name was on the list of registrants if you were in the Service prior to and subsequent to the registration. Your local board could inform you. We could not.

P. L. H. asks: Upon termination of first Porto Rico training camp on Nov. 27, 1917, was commissioned a first lieutenant of Infantry, N.A., age thirty-six years and one month. According to Special Regulations 48, Officers' Reserve Corps, Para. 15-17, age limit for Infantry officers is thirty-two for second lieutenants, thirty-six for first lieutenants and forty for captains, but I understand that these limits have since been raised. Am I in the National Army instead of the Reserve? Answer: You have answered your own question in the first line.

G. E. O.—We do not supply General Orders. Apply to The A.G.

L. B. W. asks: B has a commission as assistant paymaster, U.S.N.R.F.; he also had an appointment as a paymaster's clerk in 1912 and, at that time, under an Act of Congress, was entitled to five years constructive service for computation of pay. Is B entitled to ten per cent. increase in pay for present service? Answer: No.

SHORTY asks: What pay should an ordnance sergeant re-

ceive per month? What pay should a first class sergeant of ordnance receive per month? Answer: Pay of ordnance sergeant is \$51. There is no first class sergeant of Ordnance in the Regular Army, but there is in the National, and his pay is same as that of sergeant first class Engineers, \$51.

G. P. M. asks: Has Congress, or the War Department, established that all graduates of the second Plattsburg officers' training camp who were recommended for commissions, should be placed in active duty and not inactive duty? I believe something to the above was decided upon, and ask you to give me any information you know as to the above. Answer: It was stated at the time that all would go to active duty, though Congress has no hand in assigning officers to duty. We believe most of the graduates have been assigned.

J. H. B.—Dates for next training camps have not been announced. Watch these columns, or write to The Adjutant General, stating your preference of arm of service. It is more than likely that only enlisted men and men from the schools having Reserve Officers' Training Corps will be detailed to camp.

E. L.—Regarding a bill before Congress granting citizenship to subjects of nations coterminous of the U.S. who have their first citizen papers and are enlisted in the military service of the U.S. see bottom first column, page 1050, March 9.

WASHINGTON BARRACKS.

Washington Barracks, D.C., March 9, 1918.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Frederic V. Abbot were dinner hosts on March 2 at their quarters No. 8 for Miss Lowe, a cousin of Mrs. Newton D. Baker, and house guest of the Secretary of War and Mrs. Baker, Miss Florence Reiger and the Misses Marion B. and Eleanor R. Abbot. Later Gen. and Mrs. Abbot took their dinner guests to the first of a series of planned post hops. Capt. and Mrs. Lenman W. Miller entertained at dinner on Saturday for Miss Sheridan and Lieutenant Clancy. After dinner, Capt. and Mrs. Miller, with their company, attended the hop. A number of dinner parties preceded the hop, which was at the officers' club, and the orchestra of the Corps of Engineers band played throughout the receiving, and for dancing. Madames Frederic V. Abbot, Irving J. Palmer, John H. Carruth, Lehman W. Miller, John P. Conklin, Paul H. Hiemer, George F. Young, Joseph H. Pengilly, Ernest Lewis, Edward R. Elam, Harry S. Goldman, Thomas Chandler, Lester F. Albert, Charles E. Wuest and Phillip O. Nash were of the welcoming line. Mrs. Irving J. Palmer returned on Sunday from her brief visit to New York.

Belvoir reservation will hereafter be known as Camp A. A. Humphreys, in honor of Brig. Gen. A. A. Humphreys, who was Chief of Engineers in 1866.

Capt. Robert W. Crawford, C.E., Mrs. Crawford and little Miss Betty Crawford are late arrivals and are house guests of Major and Mrs. John H. Carruth.

Mrs. Sophia S. Hertz, mother of Lieut. Stanton S. Hertz, has arrived from Montgomery, Ala., to visit her son.

At the hop on Saturday at the Officers' Club Mrs. Newton D. Baker sang several war-time songs. Capt. and Mrs. George F. Young have as house guests Capt. and Mrs. Arthur Bryan. Mrs. Bryan arrived March 5 from Portland, Ore., to join her husband. Mrs. Palmer, of Kalamazoo, Mich., is a house guest of her son and daughter-in-law, Major and Mrs. Irving J. Palmer. Misses Marion B. and Eleanor R. Abbot left to-day for Annapolis to be week-end guests of Miss Florence Reiger, sister of Lieut. A. W. Reiger, aid to the commandant at the Naval Academy.

The new Y.M.C.A. building that has been built on this post is nearing completion and it will be formally opened with a gala evening on the 14th. The building is situated on the east side of the parade. The auditorium has a stage at one end, with benches, hat boxes, magazine racks; then a gymnasium, baths, sleeping rooms, with a social room containing an immense and inviting fire-place, writing tables and reading spaces. On the opening night the Y.M.C.A. hut's keys will be presented to Gen. Frederic V. Abbot as commanding officer of this replacement post, by Mr. James H. Boal, chief camp secretary.

Col. and Mrs. Robert S. A. Dougherty entertained at dinner on March 5 at the United Service Club of America, in compliment to Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Frederic V. Abbot. The 2d Battalion of replacement regiment of Engineers are at Camp A. A. Humphreys, for field maneuvers, from this post. Capt. and Mrs. Joseph H. Pengilly have moved on the post since Monday and are house guests of Capt. and Mrs. George F. Young at No. 15.

Capt. John H. Anderson made the presentations to the ladies of the receiving line at the hop on Saturday evening.

FORT SAM HOUSTON.

Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Feb. 21, 1918.

Brig. Gen. Francis C. Marshall arrived Thursday to assume command of the 165th Field Artillery Brigade at Camp Travis. Lieut. Robert Eichelsoedter, aid to the general, reached here Wednesday from Fort Bliss. Brig. Gen. Munro McFarland left Saturday for Columbia, S.C., where he will command the 162d Infantry Brigade of the 81st Division at Camp Jackson. Capt. Herbert S. Ogden, the general's aid, accompanied him. Mrs. McFarland will remain in San Antonio for the present.

Mrs. Brook Payne is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Harriet R. Gay, before going to Waco to join Colonel Payne at Camp McArthur. Dr. and Mrs. William Nesbit have arrived from Washington and are guests of Mrs. C. C. Janin. Dr. Nesbit will be stationed at Camp Travis. Major Lewis S. Morey, from Camp Beauregard, La., is at the Menger Hotel on leave. Capt. and Mrs. Roderick McAlpin have returned from a visit of several weeks in New York.

Mrs. H. H. McCluer, guest of her son, Lieutenant McCluer, left Wednesday for her home in Kansas City. Brig. Gen. and Mrs. C. A. Flagg and Miss Edwitt left last week for Waco. Lieut. H. H. Cordill, aid to General Flagg, registered Monday. Capt. and Mrs. White, of Kelly Field, entertained at dinner at the Officers' Club Friday Major and Mrs. Rudolph, Mrs. Van Nostrand, Major Van Nostrand, Mrs. Cruikshank, of Iowa, Miss Effie Cahill, Frank Van Nostrand and Lieutenant Schlosser. Major and Mrs. McNeal have left for New York, where they will be prior to Major McNeal's departure for service abroad.

Mrs. Warren Brown, of Montgomery, Ala., is in the city visiting Mrs. Sterling P. Adams. Major and Mrs. Rumbold, who have been stationed at Fort Sam Houston, left during the week for Oklahoma. Mrs. Mabel S. Harrison and Miss Amelia Beckman were hostesses at tea Sunday, complimenting Colonel and Mrs. P. K. McCully, Col. and Mrs. Spratt and Lieut. and Mrs. Terrell.

Miss Buckner, of Lexington, Ky., is the guest of Major and Mrs. Buckner, of Kelly Field. Col. Lucius Dufree, new chief of staff for the Southern Department, arrived in San Antonio Saturday, from Hawaii, succeeding Brig. Gen. Monroe McFarland. Mrs. J. P. Caffery, of Lafayette, La., arrived yesterday to reside in the city while Captain Caffery is stationed here.

Thirty pack trains are to be organized as a means of transportation of Army supplies. Col. Daniel McCarthy is now having nine pack trains formed and later twenty-one others will be organized. There are fourteen men to a pack train and they must be skilled packers and "mule skinner." Transfer of soldiers from other organizations to the packtrain will be made when it is shown they are fit for such duty. The 19th, 20th and 21st Field Artillery left the end of the week for Waco, to make room for the new Cavalry regiments being organized at Leon Springs.

Medical officers at Camp Travis are to receive special instruction in military surgery. Among the topics upon which lectures will be given is "trench foot," which disability is said to result from long service in the trenches. Plans call for lectures at various infirmaries of the camp and for all medical officers to attend. Captains Hengstler and Strong, Lieutenants Young, Gordon, Mulkey, Johnson and Harmon will give the lectures.

Student officers at the 90th Division officers' training school liked to Camp Bullis Saturday, a distance of twenty miles, and on Monday began a course of target practice. Officers and enlisted men of the 165th Depot Brigade as may be spared from time to time will also go to the range and will be the first

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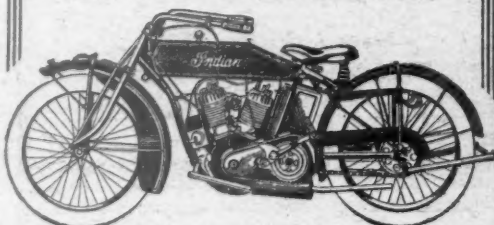
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target practice for both. Col. E. E. Haskell commanded the troops on the hike and the range. Fire the cause of which is unknown almost totally destroyed the large Y.M.C.A. building at Kelly Field No. 2 at three o'clock Tuesday morning. The blaze originated in the wing of the building in which classes had been meeting daily. The damage is estimated at \$2,000. The building will be rebuilt at once.

Negroes will not be included in the contingents from Texas and Oklahoma ordered to report at Camp Travis beginning Feb. 23. A total of 7,558 men from the two states are expected to report with five days' period; 4,178 from Texas and 3,380 from Oklahoma. This will complete the quota of whites from these two states in the first draft.

A new system of delivery of orders to the various organizations at Camp Travis has been put into effect. In place of delivery by orderlies from Division Headquarters, each organization now sends a motorcycle orderly to Division Headquarters four times a day for the orders.

Work has been completed on the new magazine that has been erected at Fort Sam Houston for the ordnance department. The fireproof concrete building was erected under direction of the post quartermaster.

Fort Sam Houston, Texas, March 1, 1918.

Brig. Gen. James A. Ryan, who is to command the 1st Cavalry Brigade of the 15th Cavalry Division, being organized in the Southern Department, arrived in San Antonio Monday from Camp Gordon, Ga. He succeeds Col. Millard F. Walts, who will command the 18th Infantry Brigade and remain at Fort Sam Houston. Mrs. G. W. Martin will leave Tuesday for Fayetteville to visit Major Martin, who is commandant at the University of Arkansas.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. J. P. O'Neill entertained with a dinner at the Menger Hotel Saturday, complimenting Madame Schumann-Heink. Mrs. Willis D. Crittendenberger arrived Tuesday from West Point to be the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Woodhull, during March. Mrs. Sterling P. Adams entertained with a tea Friday, honoring Mrs. Warren Brown, of Montgomery, Ala.

Capt. and Mrs. James A. Kennedy returned from their wedding trip Thursday. Mrs. John L. Peppard, of Kansas City, is the guest of Major and Mrs. Logan Clendenning. Mrs. Charles M. O'Connor, from Governors Island, is visiting Capt. and Mrs. Edwin O'Connor at Fort Sam Houston. Lieut. and Mrs. Charles O'Connor, jr., from Fort Sill, Okla., are also house guests. The officers of the staff of Brig. Gen. Francis C. Marshall entertained at dinner Monday at Travis Club, honoring Gen. and Mrs. Marshall.

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dance at the Country Club Thursday. The regimental band furnished music. Lieut. and Mrs. W. A. Phillips have left for Waco, where Lieutenant Phillips is stationed with the 19th Field Artillery. Major T. C. Turner, Marine Corps, has been making an inspection at Kelly Field the last two days. Col. and Mrs. R. J. Parker have as their guest their daughter, Mrs. D. H. Trevor, from Fort Leavenworth, where Captain Trevor recently left for France.

Miss Annie Walton, of Macon, Ga., where her father, Capt. Alexander Walton, is stationed at Camp Wheeler, is visiting her aunt, Mrs. George T. Bartlett, in Argyle avenue. Mrs. John Milledge, guest of her mother, Mrs. K. J. Taylor, will leave Thursday for Washington to join Captain Milledge, who is stationed there. Miss Laura Girard will return next week from Fort Oglethorpe, where she has been the guest of Major and Mrs. John E. Humphill. Mrs. Arthur Thayer and Miss Core Thayer were in the city several days from Fort Brown, Brownsville, the guests of Mrs. J. L. Bullis and Mrs. Farrar.

Mme. Ernestine Schumann-Heink was the guest at luncheon of the officers at Kelly Field and later gave four concerts to the enlisted men at the field. Two concerts were also given at Camp Travis, and at least 8,000 men attended each.

Thirty-six Artillery officers from National Guard camps sent to the brigade officers' school have completed their thirty-day course and have left for Fort Sill to continue instruction at the School of Fire.

One thousand recruits a day will be received at Kelly Field for the next six days. The first arrived Monday and went into camp at the first training brigade, Kelly Field No. 1, where they will be given supplies, physical tests and inoculations before going before the trade test board. The recruits will come from Ohio, Missouri, New York, Louisiana and Colorado, and will be organized into squadrons and trained for foreign service. Twenty thousand men from Camp Travis marched through San Antonio Friday, headed by General Johnston and staff officers, who proceeded to the reviewing stand on Alamo Plaza, where they remained at attention while Mayor Sam C. Bell officially reviewed the parade. An hour and twenty minutes was taken for it to pass and approximately nine and a half miles were covered between 8:30 a.m. and noon. Gen. Francis C. Marshall headed the Field Artillery Brigade and Col. E. M. Leary the Trains and Military Police. Fifteen airplanes and fifteen balloons flew over the city during the review. A heavy machine-gun school, to be divided into three classes, has just started at Camp Travis, with Major A. L. McCoy in charge.

Eighty student officers at the Camp Stanley training camp have been discharged because they did not have sufficient education to earn a commission in the Army. The camp roster now has 3,707 enlisted men, according to a report filed by Col. J. D. L. Hartman, commanding Camp Stanley.

Fire from an oil stove occurred Wednesday afternoon in the Gift Chapel at Fort Sam Houston while the Houston riot court-martial was in progress there, but prompt work upon the part of the 6th Cavalry men guarding the forty prisoners on trial put out the blaze. The members of the court continued the procedure; the prisoners kept their seats while Capt. Lindsay Silvester, who was on the stand, continued his testimony.

Additional construction at Camp Travis is planned, and George E. Kessler, of St. Louis, who laid out the original

camp site and designed plans for the location and construction of buildings, is here to assist in determining the need for more buildings.

A six weeks' officers' school, which will be in each regiment, will be conducted for the officers of the 6th Cavalry regiments to be organized in the Southern Department before the regiments are filled with enlisted men, according to announcement at department headquarters. Most of the officers who are to be on duty with the regiments have reported, and sixty enlisted men have been ordered from six National Army camps to form a nucleus of the six organizations.

Kelly Field flying records, which already led the records of American aviation fields, were shattered Friday with a total of 883 flying hours. This exceeds the best previous flying record by 206 hours. One hundred and thirty-five planes were used, giving an average of about eight hours of flying per plane, making another record, as six hours has been considered exceptionally good work. The record for high altitude also was made at Kelly Field last week, when Major H. B. Burwell, officer in charge of flying, tested out a 200-horsepower plane, which was constructed on the field and attained an altitude of 18,000 feet.

A school for the tactical instruction of brigade commanders, staff and regimental field officers has been started at Camp Travis, where they will be instructed in practical problems of warfare. General Johnston will be officer in charge of the school, and the school will be held on Mondays and on Fridays will be devoted to the work. The school will be divided into two sections, with Brig. Gen. J. P. O'Neill, commanding the 179th Infantry Brigade, as senior instructor of one section, and Lieut. Col. E. E. Haskell, officer in charge of the 90th Division training school, in charge of the other section.

Two British officers and two enlisted men of the British mission reported at Camp Travis Saturday for duty as instructors. They are Lieut. J. Jephson, Machine Gun Corps; Lieut. Murlin K. Duval, 18th Canadian Inf.; Sergt. R. C. Bowers, Middlesex Machine Gun Corps, and Pvt. V. G. A. King.

The 357th Infantry entries won the most points in the Camp Travis field meet Saturday and the clock which was rung up as first prize. The 357th was led by Lieutenant Marx and defeated the 345th Field Artillery runners-up, making twenty-one points to nineteen for the 345th. The 360th Infantry was third, with thirteen points, and the 315th Engineers and 358th Infantry tied for fourth place, with ten points each. It was the first divisional meet of any consequence, and more than 20,000 persons witnessed the events, while each regimental band played. Prizes given to each individual winner and also large banners were given to each regiment that won first place.

The handsome Gunter Hotel cups became the property of the Camp Travis polo four Sunday afternoon, when that team defeated the Kyle quartet in the finals of the tournament at Fort Sam Houston. The score was 5 to 4, and it was a close and interesting struggle throughout. At the conclusion of the game the cups were formally presented the winners by Major Migdalski, polo manager, succeeding Col. S. P. Adams. There was a team cup and one for each of the players.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., March 4, 1918.

Mrs. O. W. B. Farr will come shortly from Fort Sam Houston to reside at Fort Leavenworth during the absence of Colonel Farr on war duty. Before coming to the post Mrs. Farr will visit Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Lytle in Leavenworth. Major Fletcher Sharpe, Field Art., left Saturday for Camp McArthur, Waco, Texas, to join his command. Mrs. Sharpe will remain at Fort Leavenworth during the absence of her husband. Col. and Mrs. L. M. Koehler left last week for Beverly Hills, Los Angeles, where they will make their future home.

Mrs. Donald Sanger is entertaining her sister, Mrs. Houston, and daughter, of St. Louis, Mo. Mrs. Joseph Byron has returned from a week-end visit with Miss Betty Smith in Kansas City. Mrs. George Hollister has returned to her home in Detroit after a visit with her son, Lieut. George Hollister, who left Saturday for Texas for duty.

Capt. and Mrs. William Hoag announce the birth of a son on Feb. 28. Captain Hoag is attached to the Engineers overseas. Major George Seaman left Friday for Fort Sam Houston to join his regiment. Col. and Mrs. J. B. Allison are entertaining Mrs. Irving Carr, of San Antonio. Capt. Joseph Byron has returned from a fortnight's visit with his brother, who is a member of the Aviation Section of Waco, Texas. Major Davis, instructor in equitation at the Service Schools, left last week with his family for Washington for duty at The Adjutant General's department.

Lieut. Norton Thayer is spending a ten days' leave from the post with his mother in Kansas City. Capt. and Mrs. Jacobs left Saturday for Washington, where Captain Jacobs will be assigned to duty in the Inspector General's office. Mrs. Merrill Lindsay, wife of Major Lindsay, Medical Corps, U.S.A., and her small son came last week from Fort Riley to spend some weeks with Mrs. Lindsay's sister, Mrs. E. D. Peck, and her mother, Mrs. D. S. Ryan. Mrs. Minor Scott entertained the Tuesday Afternoon Bridge Club on Wednesday. Prizes were awarded to Mrs. J. M. Morgan, Mrs. Fletcher Sharpe and Mrs. Muldoon.

A bridge club has been formed to meet on Tuesdays. The members include Mrs. E. B. Fuller, Mrs. Mary Fuller, Mrs. L. Roy Ellings, Mrs. Muldoon, Mrs. J. M. Morgan, Mrs. Alford, Mrs. A. S. Cowan and Mrs. Knox. Lieut. and Mrs. H. C. Speer and daughter Maud and Mrs. Stanley Roberts left last week for Vancouver Barracks, Wash.

What is believed by Missouri Pacific secret service men to have been a plot to destroy a troop train from Fort Leavenworth and incidentally blow up a few hundred soldiers was frustrated Wednesday by a right-of-way fire started just south of Wolcott by G. B. Baker, a township road overseer. The fire revealed large quantities of dynamite and infernal machine apparatus hidden near trestle 77. Terrific explosions revealed the hiding place when the dynamite was ignited by the fire. Complete circuits of copper wire and dynamite caps were found.

The "city" to be known as "Detention Barracks" is rapidly nearing completion. A force of 400 men have been at work since Jan. 8 erecting twelve cantonments and a hospital building on the ground, formerly known as "Bluntville," just beyond the walls of the U.S. Disciplinary Barracks. Captains Garrington, Kniskern and Mosler are the three Army men who have managed the quick construction of the cantonments. The entire force of 400 men has been working six full days a week, besides overtime, much of the period. There are now eight of the twelve cantonments nearly complete. The hospital cantonment is finished. By April 1 all the cantonments will be completed. These two-story structures are modern in every respect. Heating from a central plant. A sixteen-foot double-fence wall will surround the cantonments. There will be guard towers every 150 and 200 feet. The 3,000 citizens of the Detention Barracks will have their meals in the Disciplinary Barracks, none of the cantonments being built for a dining hall. The cantonments are to be a permanent structure.

Mrs. Ralph Hospital is spending several months with her parents, Col. and Mrs. C. F. Craig while Captain Hospital is attending the School of Fire at Fort Sill.

CAMP TRAVIS.

Camp Travis, Texas, Feb. 25, 1918.

Brig. Gen. Francis C. Marshall has arrived to take command of the 165th Field Artillery Brigade.

A number of officers of Camp Travis were dinner guests and attended the second annual Gridiron frolic, given by the Rotary Club at the St. Anthony Hotel on Friday, Feb. 15. Major and Mrs. Bantz entertained at the Country Club dinner dance on Saturday Col. and Mrs. Rand, Major and Mrs. Venable, Mrs. Wicks, Mrs. Daust, of Cleveland, Major and Mrs. Russ, Miss Johnson, Major Bigelow, Miss Bonny and Colonel Halloran.

War risk insurance for Camp Travis soldiers shows 32,688 policies, aggregating \$259,386,000, and applications still being received. Approximately 36,000 men have been mobilized at this camp since it was established, but several thousand have been transferred at different times, leaving the present strength of the command about 25,435. The next draft will bring more soldiers here.

Red Cross work centers around the proposed recreation hall for convalescent soldiers, to be built here as soon as plans are

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approved and the site determined. It will have emergency accommodations for mothers and wives of sick men who cannot secure rooms in San Antonio, such accommodation being only temporary. A large auditorium and stage will be used for entertainments given by the Army "Y."

Pigeon work is being carried on very successfully under direction of Major Tatum, the division signal officer; fourteen men were transferred to the Divisional Pigeon Unit, Signal Corps. A night school, with an enrollment of over 1,200 soldiers and sixty-three soldier teachers, has been opened for the benefit of the men who cannot read and write the English language freely. Each colonel in the command has appointed a commissioned officer to have charge of the schools and see that his men needing such instruction attend the sessions, the officers co-operating with the Army Y.M.C.A. in obtaining textbooks and in the instruction of the students.

Dr. William E. Nesbit, who is on duty at Camp Travis, has just returned from Washington. Mrs. Nesbit will make her home with her mother, Mrs. C. C. Janin, San Antonio, during the time the Doctor is connected with the Medical Corps. The officers of Brigadier General Marshall's staff entertained at the Travis Club Saturday at the dinner-dance for Gen. and Mrs. Marshall; other guests included Lieut. and Mrs. Fishback, Captain Crane, Major Porter, of the British mission; Major Jefferson, Lieutenants Collier, Eichelsdoerfer, Buddy, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Collier, Misses Cannon, Franklin and Witting. Brig. Gen. W. H. Johnston has started a school, to meet three hours on Mondays and Fridays, for tactical instruction of brigade commanders, staff and regimental field officers. The school is divided into two sections, with Brig. Gen. J. P. O'Neill, commanding the 179th Infantry Brigade, as senior instructor of one section, and Lieut. Col. E. E. Haskell officer in charge of the other section.

At the gas defense school for medical officers of the camp, which has now closed, a fine record in grades was made, showing that approximately seventy officers attended, twenty-six were termed excellent, remainder very good, by the supervising instructors, Capt. H. A. D. James and Sergt. Major G. Chambers, of the British army.

"Almo Division" may be the name given the 90th Division when they go "over there," as it seems a fitting title for the division trained in the Alamo city. George E. Kessler, of St. Louis, park expert and civic beautifier, who laid out and designed the original site for this camp, visited the grounds this week with a board of officers to investigate and make recommendations for needed improvements to the base hospital, which will provide for 800 more beds.

The first divisional athletic meet was held Saturday afternoon, Feb. 25. About 20,000 people tested in the stadium witnessed the events. The 357th Infantry won the elegant clock given for the winning regiment. There were very many individual winners of different events, receiving prizes. Athletics are being recognized as a large part of the men's training, and Wednesdays and Saturdays extensive programs are prepared by different regiments, including base and basket ball, boxing, soccer, foot and obstacle races. Major J. E. Burke, 16th Brigade, O. H. Zanolck, director for the athletic department of the Y.M.C.A. of the camp, and Capt. Sam Greenwell, divisional athletic officer, having charge of the work.

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The Court-Martial Manual tells you what you must and must not do; but does not tell you how to do it. This pamphlet tells you in a few words how, and gives you all the law you will need in 99 out of 100 cases. It dispels all mystery as to courts-martial.

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THE ARMY.

Other Army orders appear on pages 1081-1083.

GENERAL COURTS-MARTIAL.

War Department G.C.M. orders announce the following:

No. 8, Jan. 9: Dismissal from the Service of Capt. William Hill, 184th Machine Gun Battalion; found guilty by a G.C.M. of a violation of the 96th Article of War, which involved being intoxicated while in uniform. President Wilson approved the sentence.

No. 11, Jan. 23: Dismissal from the Service of 1st Lieut. George B. Kinne, Engineers, Ohio N.G., found guilty by a G.C.M. of violating 95th and 96th Articles of War. These charges involved immoral conduct. He also neglected to receive check roll reports while officer of the day, and was found guilty of making false statements. President Wilson approved the sentence.

No. 13, Jan. 25: Dismissal of 1st Lieut. H. LeRoy Whitney, 104th Field Art., found guilty by a G.C.M. of violation of 95th Article of War. The specifications of which he was found guilty alleged that he used profane, threatening and improper language to enlisted men and that he struck one private in the face with his clenched fist.

No. 16, Jan. 29: Dismissal of 1st Lieut. Halsey M. Lyle, Med. Corps, Nat. Guard, on Jan. 30, 1918, after being found by a G.C.M. guilty of being drunk and disorderly in uniform.

G.O. 7, JAN. 17, 1918, WAR DEPT.

I.—Rescinds Sec. 1 of G.O. 169, War D., 1917, and substitutes rules of procedure relating to sentences of G.C.M. prescribed by the President.

II.—Establishes, in aid of the revisory power conferred on the J.A.G. of the Army by Sec. 1199, R.S., a branch of the office of the J.A.G. at Paris, France, or at some other point convenient to the headquarters of the American Expeditionary Forces in France.

BULLETIN 7, FEB. 12, 1918, WAR DEPT.

I.—Publishes the act of Congress to authorize the calling into the service of the United States the militia and other locally created armed forces in the Philippine Islands, and for other purposes.

II.—The following is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

1. Casual officers embarking on commercial steamers and transports will observe the following:

(a) Baggage will be checked immediately after assignment to stateroom and before boarding.

(b) All business must be attended to before boarding the steamer.

(c) After arrival at the pier no telegrams, letters or telephone messages will be permitted to be sent from the pier and no officer will be allowed to leave the pier except on urgent official business authorized by commanding general, port of embarkation. No officer will be permitted to leave the steamer after boarding except on urgent official business.

(d) Boxes and bags will be placed near the gangways on ships for the reception of mail. Mail should not be sealed but left open. Such mail is censored and forwarded as soon as practicable. Stamps are unnecessary.

(e) Arrangements should be made to have all farewells completed before arrival at the pier. No members of families, relatives or friends of those sailing will be allowed at the piers or thereabouts on day of sailing, and they must not be brought there by anyone. Should any be found there they will be ordered away summarily by the guard and report made of the officer with whom they attempt to communicate.

(f) Officers of the Medical and Ordnance Corps will report to representatives of their respective corps before leaving the port. Surgeon's office, 209 River street, Hoboken, N.J. Ordnance office, 68 Hudson street, Hoboken, N.J.

(g) All officers will inquire for mail at the office of the mail censor, 310 River street, Hoboken, N.J.

2. Purchase of equipment cannot be made through the quartermaster at this port or at Governors Island.

3. Inquiries regarding ordnance equipment should be made at the ordnance office, 86 Hudson street, Hoboken, N.J.

4. Mileage and pay vouchers can be obtained at 104 Broad street, New York city.

5. Under decision of the Comptroller of the Treasury of May 2 and June 7, 1913, an officer simply waiting transportation at a port of embarkation for overseas is not entitled to commutation of quarters while so delayed.

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. E. H. CROWDER, J.A.G.

Lieut. Col. E. A. Kreger, judge advocate, is appointed acting judge advocate general for the American Expeditionary Forces in Europe and will assume charge of the branch of the office of the Judge Advocate General of the Army established in France, relieving Brig. Gen. W. A. Bethel, N.A., of the temporary charge of said branch. (March 5, War D.)

QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. H. G. SHARPE, Q.M.G.

MAJOR GEN. G. W. GOETHALS, ACTING Q.M.G.
Major C. L. Scott, Q.M.C., to Kansas City, Mo., for duty. (March 1, War D.)

Sergt. G. F. Holz, Q.M.C., is placed upon the retired list at Fort Sill, Okla., and will repair to his home. (March 2, War D.)

MEDICAL CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. W. C. GORGAS, S.G.

Lieut. Col. G. H. Scott, M.C., to Washington, Army Medical School, for duty. (March 5, War D.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

MAJOR GEN. W. M. BLACK, C.E.

Lieut. Col. G. E. Humphrey, C.E., in addition to other duties, is detailed as an additional member of the Hampton Roads district board on war construction activities. (March 2, War D.)

Major J. D. Arthur, Jr., C.E., from duty with and assignment to 8d Engrs. and to Washington for duty. (March 4, War D.)

Capt. S. T. Hoyt, C.E., from duty with and assignment to 9d Engrs. and to Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va., for duty with replacement troops. (March 4, War D.)

Capt. G. B. Troland, C.E., from duty with 105th Engrs. and is assigned to 602d Engrs. March 15, and to Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va., for duty. (March 4, War D.)

Officers of C.E. to duty as follows: Major A. K. B. Lyman is assigned to 602d Engrs. and to Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va.; Capt. E. G. Moses is assigned to 601st Engrs., Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va.; Capt. M. J. Young from duty with and assignment to 8th Engrs. (Mounted) and to Washington; Capt. F. L. Palmer and B. M. Harloe are assigned to 601st Engrs., Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va. (March 5, War D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. W. CROZIER, C.O.

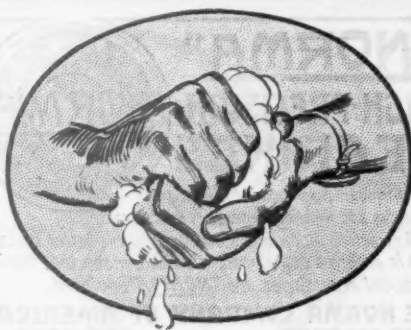
BRIG. GEN. C. B. WHEELER, ACTING C.O.

Col. C. L'H. Ruggles, O.D., from duty as C.O., Sandy Hook Proving Ground, N.J., and from temporary duty at Aberdeen Proving Ground, Aberdeen, Md., and to Washington for duty. (March 5, War D.)

Ord. Sergt. J. E. Bate (appointed March 2, 1918, from sergeant, O.D.), now attached to 53d Inf., Chickamauga Park, Ga., is assigned to duty with 3d Ammunition Train, 3d Div. (Regular), that post. (March 2, War D.)

Ord. Sergt. W. Everman (appointed March 4, 1918, from first sergeant, Supply Co., 44th Inf.) to the Presidio of S.F., Cal., for duty. (March 2, War D.)

Ord. Sergt. H. H. Emerson (appointed March 5, 1918, from sergeant, 2d Engr. Training Regiment), now at Fort Leavenworth, will report to 7th Engrs., that post, for duty. (March 5, War D.)



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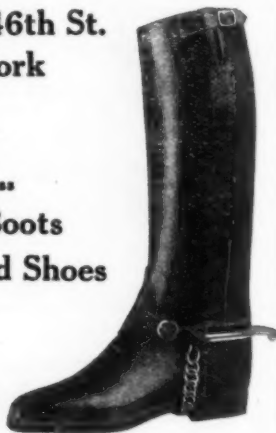
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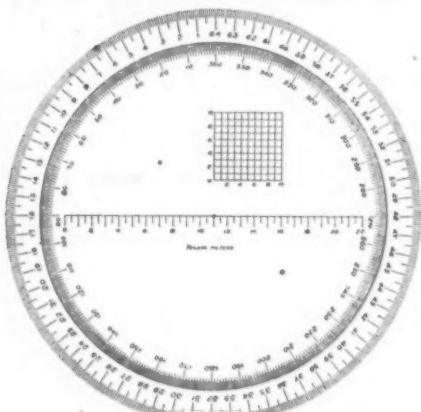
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SIGNAL CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. G. O. SQUIER, C.S.O.

Lieut. Col. (Temp.) E. Engel, S.C. (major of Cav.), is discharged from the service as an officer of the Signal Corps only. (March 5, War D.)

Second Lieut. A. A. Schupp, S.C., to Long Island City, N.Y., and take station for duty. (March 5, War D.)

AVIATION SECTION.

Major H. L. Watson, Av. Sec., S.C., to San Diego, Cal., for duty. (March 2, War D.)

CAVALRY.

10TH.—The promotion of 2d Lieut. E. F. Apeldorn, jr., 10th Cav., to first lieutenant from Oct. 12, 1917, is announced and to 10th Cav. for duty. (March 5, War D.)

CAVALRY, UNASSIGNED.

Capt. R. S. Brown, Cav., from his temporary detail as major in S.C. and is assigned to 12th Machine Gun Battln., 4th Div. (Regular), and will join. (March 2, War D.)

Capt. V. L. Padgett, Cav., unassigned, is transferred to 2d Cav. (March 4, War D.)

PROMOTIONS AND ASSIGNMENTS OF CAVALRY.

So much of Par. 175, S.O. 241, Oct. 16, 1917, War D., as relates to the following officers is amended to read as follows: To be captains from July 27, 1917—First Lieuts. J. M. Tully, 16th Cav., assigned to 10th Cav.; P. H. Hemphill, 14th Cav., to 24th; H. Mitchell, 12th Cav., to 12th; R. LeG. Walsh, 3d Cav., to 3d Cav. To be first lieutenants from Aug. 9, 1917—Second Lieuts. C. B. Sweatt, 23d Cav., assigned to 23d Cav.; J. M. Sanderson, 24th Cav., to 24th Cav.; C. W. Walton, 10th Cav., to 10th; J. V. McConville, 16th Cav., to 16th Cav. (March 1, War D.)

So much of Par. 131, S.O. 204, Sept. 1, 1917, War D., as relates to the following officers is amended to read as follows: To be captains from July 25, 1917—First Lieuts. W. E. Shipp, 12th Cav., assigned to 12th Cav.; C. DeWitt, jr., 3d Cav., to 3d Cav.; J. M. Crane, 1st Cav., to 1st Cav.; L. S. S. Berry, 13th Cav., to 13th Cav.; V. W. B. Wales, 5th Cav., to 5th Cav. (March 2, War D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY.

BRIG. GEN. W. J. SNOW, C.F.A.

4TH.—Second Lieut. J. M. Franklin, 4th Field Art., from his present duties and is attached to 65th Engrs. and to Camp Meade, Admiral, Md., for duty. (March 4, War D.)

8TH.—Capt. J. M. Swing, 8th Field Art., from duty as aid on the staff of Major Gen. P. C. March, U.S.A., and will report in person to the Acting Chief of Staff for duty. (March 4, War D.)

77TH.—Capt. A. L. P. Johnson, 77th Field Art. (19th Cav.), from assignment to that regiment and is attached to 11th Cav. and will join regiment. (March 2, War D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY UNASSIGNED.

Major C. P. George, Field Art., to Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., for treatment. (March 5, War D.)

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. E. M. WEAVER, C.C.A.

BRIG. GEN. J. D. BARRETTE, ACTING C.C.A.

Lieut. Col. J. McBride, jr., C.A.C., from assignment to 58th Art. (C.A.C.). (March 2, War D.)

Lieut. Col. S. H. Mould, C.A.C., to Coast Defenses of Long Island Sound for duty. (March 2, War D.)

Capt. E. J. O'Hara, C.A.C., to Camp Meade, Md., for duty. (March 2, War D.)

The termination of the provisional appointment of 1st Lieut. O. C. Stevens, C.A.C., is announced. (March 2, War D.)

Captains of C.A.C. to duty as follows: B. N. Booth to Coast Defenses of the Delaware; L. A. McLaughlin to Coast Defenses of Charleston; C. U. Edwards to Fort Monroe, Va.; G. W. Easterday to Coast Defenses of San Diego; F. A. Price, jr., to Coast Artillery training camp, Fort Monroe, Va. (March 4, War D.)

Capt. P. H. Ottosen, C.A.C., from 19th Field Art. to Coast Defenses of Galveston for duty. (March 5, War D.)

Capt. C. W. Jenkins, C.A.C., to Coast Defenses of the Columbia for duty. (March 5, War D.)

INFANTRY.

8TH.—Supply Sergt. C. F. Harris, Co. H, 8th Inf., is placed upon the retired list at Camp Fremont, Cal., and will repair to his home. (March 2, War D.)

21ST.—Second Lieut. E. R. Roberts, 21st Inf., is transferred to the Field Art., with rank from Oct. 26, 1917. Lieutenant Roberts is attached to 79th Field Art. for duty. (March 4, War D.)

24TH.—Temp. 2d Lieut. M. J. Wright, 24th Inf., to Hot Springs, Ark., for treatment. (March 2, War D.)

The provisional appointment of 1st Lieut. G. D. Coleman, 24th Inf., is terminated. (March 4, War D.)

31ST.—The temporary appointment of 2d Lieut. J. Daley, 31st Inf., is terminated. (March 4, War D.)

Major B. P. Johnson, 31st Inf., is transferred to 60th Inf. and will proceed to join. (March 5, War D.)

55TH.—Col. B. F. Hardaway, 55th Inf., from Camp MacArthur, Texas, to Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, D.C., for treatment. (March 2, War D.)

RETIRED OFFICERS.

Capt. G. R. Armstrong, retired, relieved from treatment at Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., and will join station at Knoxville, Tenn. (March 4, War D.)

TRANSFERS.

Transfers on the mutual application of the officers concerned are announced: Second Lieut. B. M. Barclow, 19th Field Art., to the Infantry, and 2d Lieut. J. S. Fishback, 14th Inf., to the Field Art., both with rank from Oct. 26, 1917. Lieutenant Barclow is assigned to 14th Inf. and Lieutenant Fishback to 19th Field Art. (March 2, War D.)

The following transfers of officers are ordered: Capt. A. J. Eddy, C.A., N.A., from 62d Art. (C.A.C.) to the Army Artillery Park; Capt. L. D. Farnsworth, C.A.R.C., from the Army Artillery Park to 62d Art. (C.A.C.). (March 5, War D.)

NATIONAL GUARD.

Capt. J. S. Sanders, Q.M.C., N.G., to Camp Kearny, Linda Vista, Cal., for duty. (Feb. 28, War D.)

Capt. H. B. Huston, Q.M.C., N.G., to Camp Wheeler, Ga., for duty. (March 2, War D.)

Capt. P. E. Keville, 158th Depot Brigade, to Camp Sherman, Ohio, for duty. (March 5, War D.)

First Lieut. I. M. Hanson, N.G.U.S., from duty with 132d Inf. to report in person to Brig. Gen. A. H. Blanding, N.A., 185th Brigade, Camp Logan, Texas, for duty as intelligence officer on his staff. (March 5, War D.)

First Lieut. J. B. Sinclair, N.G.U.S., from duty with 124th Inf. to Camp Logan, Houston, Texas, and report in person to Brig. Gen. A. H. Blanding, N.A., 185th Brigade, for duty as aid on his staff. (March 5, War D.)

NATIONAL ARMY.

JUDGE ADVOCATES.

Major A. Johnston, J.A., N.A., will report in person to Col. J. F. Howell, G.S., chief of staff, for duty. (March 2, War D.)

QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

Officers of Q.M.C., N.A., to duty as follows: Capt. C. A. Schwaneffugl to Curtis Bay Ordnance Depot, Md.; Capt. G. Gund to Seattle, Wash.; to Lieut. Col. F. G. Knabenshue, Inf., N.A.; Capt. A. E. Ebbs to Camp Jackson, Columbia, S.C.; 1st Lieut. L. G. Heinline to New York, N.Y.; 2d Lieut. S. Saffer assigned to Bakery Co. No. 330, Camp Gordon, Ga. (Feb. 28, War D.)

Second Lieuts. F. C. Caswell, O. O. Temple and P. MacKeith, Q.M.C., N.A., to Camp Joseph E. Johnston, Jacksonville, Fla., for duty in command of Machine Shop Truck Units Nos. 353, 354 and 355. (March 1, War D.)

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Second Lieut. W. G. Powers, Q.M.C., N.A., to Fort McPherson, Ga., for duty. (March 1, War D.)
Col. E. W. Clark, N.A., to temporary duty with the Q.M.C. for three months, and to Philadelphia, Pa. (March 2, War D.)
Officers of Q.M.C., N.A., to duty as follows: Capt. F. G. Hoyt to New York, N.Y., Army Transport Service; Capt. F. J. Evans to Governors Island, N.Y.; Capt. D. W. Morey to Philadelphia, Pa.; 1st Lieut. D. C. Pitts to Camp Devens, Mass.; 2d Lieut. E. M. Miller to Washington; 2d Lieut. T. R. Smith and A. R. Bell to Camp Joseph E. Johnston, Jacksonville, Fla., with Motor Truck Co. No. 443; 2d Lieut. LeB. R. Briggs, Jr., and B. J. Finan to Camp Devens, Mass. (March 2, War D.)

Second Lieutenants, Q.M.C., N.A., to Washington for duty: R. S. Southgate, W. J. Casselberry, L. S. Borrows, C. J. Blake and P. H. Tobin. (March 2, War D.)

Officers of Q.M.C., N.A., to duty as follows: Major J. L. Putnam to Washington, D.C.; 1st Lieut. J. P. Madigan to Camp Fremont; 2d Lieut. Van P. Pruitt to Camp Joseph E. Johnston, Jacksonville, Fla.; 2d Lieut. M. Park to Washington. (March 4, War D.)

First Lieut. G. H. Hicks, Q.M.C., N.A., to C.O., Camp Meigs, D.C., for duty in command of Machine Shop Truck Unit No. 323. (March 5, War D.)

Second Lieutenants of Q.M.C., N.A., to duty as follows: T. A. Foster to Camp Meigs, D.C., Machine Shop Truck Unit No. 343; J. C. Wyman, H. Craig and L. H. Lehman to Washington, D.C.; J. M. Stewart to Camp Kearny, Linda Vista, Cal., as C.O. of Fire Truck and Hose Co. No. 337. (March 5, War D.)

CORPS OF INTERPRETERS.

First Lieut. W. F. Stohman, Corps of Interpreters, to Camp Meade, Md., for duty. (March 4, War D.)

MEDICAL CORPS.

Lieut. Col. W. S. Terriberry, M.C., N.A., Fishers Island, N.Y., to Newport News, Va., for duty as C.O. of base hospital at that place. (March 4, War D.)

SANITARY CORPS.

First Lieut. O. E. Cound, San. Corps, N.A., to South Third and K Sts., Louisville, Ky., for duty. (Feb. 28, War D.)

First Lieut. C. S. Sly, San. Corps, N.A., to Augusta, Ga., Camp Hancock, for duty. (March 1, War D.)

First Lieut. B. Huffine, San. Corps, N.A., to Accotink, Va., Camp A. A. Humphreys, for duty. (March 1, War D.)

First Lieut. F. J. Murray, San. Corps, N.A., to Washington for duty. (March 5, War D.)

Officers of San. Corps, N.A., to duty as follows: Capt. E. A. Lovelly, Jr., to St. Louis, Mo.; 1st Lieut. R. H. Jones to Fort Sam Houston, Texas; 1st Lieut. T. E. Brower to Corpus Christi, Texas; 1st Lieut. L. L. Tenney to St. Louis, Mo. (March 5, War D.)

ENGINEER CORPS.

First Lieut. R. R. Pulen, Engrs., N.A., is assigned to 28th Engrs., Camp Meade, Md., for duty. (March 2, War D.)

Capt. W. L. G. Perry, Engrs., N.A., to duty and is attached to 29th Engrs. and to Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass., for duty. (March 5, War D.)

Capt. C. J. Lawson, Engrs., N.A., assigned to 23d Engrs., Laurel, Md., for duty. (March 5, War D.)

Lieut. Col. W. H. Sage, Jr., Engrs., N.A., is assigned to 601st Engrs. and will proceed to Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va., for duty. (March 5, War D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Brig. Gen. W. S. Peirce, Ord., N.A., to take station at Washington for duty. (March 2, War D.)

Col. L. E. Hillman, Ord., N.A., will report to commanding general, Central Dept., for duty as O.O. of that department, relieving Col. G. W. Burr, O.D. (March 2, War D.)

Col. L. E. Hillman, Ord., N.A., is detailed as a member of the Cavalry equipment board, vice Col. G. W. Burr, O.D., relieved. (March 2, War D.)

Col. W. A. Phillips, O.D., N.A., is assigned to duty as C.O. of Sandy Hook Proving Ground, N.J., and as C.O. of Aberdeen Proving Ground, Aberdeen, Md., relieving Col. C. L. H. Ruggles, O.D. (March 5, War D.)

Col. H. W. Schull, O.D., N.A., from duty at Aberdeen Proving Ground, Aberdeen, Md., and to Washington for duty. (March 5, War D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

Master Signal Electr. P. A. Cantilli, S.C., N.A., to Camp Alfred Vail, Little Silver, N.J., for duty. (March 5, War D.)

ARTILLERY CORPS.

Capt. A. Biddle, Art., N.A., to Washington to Chief of Staff for duty. (Feb. 28, War D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY.

First Lieut. G. L. Jones, Field Art., N.A., to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty. (March 1, War D.)

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

Officers from duty at Coast Art. training camp, Fort Monroe, Va., and to C.O. of the coast defenses set after their names: Major R. D. Bates, C.A., N.A., to Coast Defenses of Key West; Major T. C. Cook, C.A., N.A., to Coast Defenses of Pensacola; Capt. T. M. Chase, C.A.C., to Coast Defenses of Portsmouth. (March 1, War D.)

Col. J. L. Hughes, C.A., N.A., to Fort Barrancas, Fla., and assume command of Coast Defenses of Pensacola. (March 4, War D.)

Major T. A. Clark, C.A., N.A., from assignment to 58th Art. (C.A.C.) and will report at once to the acting chief of Coast Art. for duty in his office. (March 4, War D.)

The following appointments (promotions) in the Coast Art., N.A., from Feb. 28, 1918, are announced: To be colonels—Lieut. Cols. S. H. Mould and G. Sevier, C.A.C. (March 5, War D.)

Second Lieut. C. R. Altman, retired, to duty at Fort Bayard, N.M. (March 5, War D.)

INFANTRY.

Lieut. Col. W. H. Point, Inf., N.A., from duty as division Q.M., 85th Div., Camp Doniphan, Okla. (March 2, War D.)

First Lieut. J. H. Hurt and W. Thornton, Inf., N.A., to Newport News, Va., for duty. (March 2, War D.)

First Lieut. I. Butz, 308d Inf., N.A., to Hot Springs, Ark., Army and Navy Hospital, for treatment. (March 2, War D.)

Major W. J. Scott is assigned to duty as acting division Q.M., 85th Div., Camp Doniphan, Okla. (March 2, War D.)

Capt. L. F. Foss, Inf., N.A., assigned to 1st Anti-Aircraft Machine Gun Battalion, and will join. (March 5, War D.)

Second Lieut. E. N. Lewis, Inf., N.A., to Camp Upton, N.Y., for duty. (March 5, War D.)

CHEMICAL SERVICE SECTION.

Capt. F. G. Keyes, Chemical Service Section, N.A., to New York, N.Y., as receiving officer of laboratory apparatus being shipped from Pittsburgh to New York. (March 5, War D.)

MISCELLANEOUS ORDERS.

Officers to Fort Sheridan, Ill., 312th Cav., N.A., for duty: Major G. McCook, Inf. R.C.; 1st Lieut. L. S. Smith, Inf., N.A.; 2d Lieut. L. I. Grinnell, Cav. R.C. (March 4, War D.)

Officers to Fort Sheridan, Ill., for duty with 312th Cavalry, N.A.: Capt. J. E. McMahon and R. B. Allen, Inf. R.C.; J. A. Fitzpatrick, Field Art., N.A.; 2d Lieut. W. B. Klipstein, Inf. R.C. (March 4, War D.)

Officers of Nat. Army to Camp Upton, N.Y., for duty: Majors W. H. Peek, T. J. Johnson, H. E. Vanvig and F. H. Smith, Capt. E. C. Bacon, J. A. Doyle, E. P. Jones, O. Perrin, G. F. Ravenel, N. B. Fox, F. L. Starbuck and R. T. P. Storer, Field Art.; J. Smith, Inf.; L. Curtis, Jr., J. Fine, T. Crane and H. E. Allen, Field Art.; 1st Lieut. H. G. Fowler, E. C. Crandall, L. C. Brinson, T. A. E. Harris, H. S. Dickinson, C. C. Corse, C. A. Minton and 2d Lieut. J. P. Feeney, Inf. (Nov. 5, War D.)

The appointment (promotion) of Lieut. Col. W. N. Bispham, M.C., U.S.A., to colonel, M.C., N.A., from Feb. 25, 1918, is announced. (March 5, War D.)

RESERVE CORPS ORDERS.

JUDGE ADVOCATES.

Major F. B. Johnson, J.A.R.C., to Washington to Judge Advocate General for duty. (Feb. 28, War D.)

Major W. Rand, J.A.R.C., will report to the acting judge

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advocate general of the American Expeditionary Forces in Europe for duty in his office. (March 5, War D.)

QUARTERMASTERS.

Capt. L. deB. Moore and J. V. Crowe, Q.M.R.C., to C.G., Camp Dodge, Iowa, for duty. (March 1, War D.)

Capt. G. Shackelford, Q.M.R.C., to Jacksonville, Fla., Camp Joseph E. Johnston, for duty. (March 2, War D.)

Capt. E. A. Supplee, Q.M.R.C., to Camp Kearny, Cal., for duty. (March 2, War D.)

Second Lieut. R. C. Wygant, Q.M.R.C., to Camp MacArthur, Texas, for duty. (March 2, War D.)

Officers of Q.M.R.C. and of the N.A. to report at camps after their names for duty: Capt. B. G. Smith, Camp Pike, Ark.; E. C. Charnock, Camp Sheridan, Ala.; J. T. West, Camp Sheridan, Ala.; A. S. Ancrum, Camp Sevier, S.C.; F. M. Whitver, Camp Bowie, Texas; E. A. Farrell, Camp Lee, Va.; J. P. Jones, Camp Hancock, Ga.; E. F. Kimble, Camp Greene, N.C.; 1st Lieut. C. F. Hickman, Camp Gordon, Ga.; 2d Lieut. J. W. Croll, Camp Hancock, Ga.; K. I. Bazira, Camp Lee, Va.; G. Miller, Camp Sevier, S.C.; L. K. Markey, Camp Sheridan, Ala.; A. F. O. Cederstrom, Camp Devens, Mass.; W. E. Brown, Camp Devens, Mass.; R. A. Wingett, Camp Cody, N.M.; J. W. Secor, Camp Logan, Texas; E. H. Boardman, Camp Logan, Texas; W. G. Hollingsworth, Camp Travis, Texas; E. E. Fairweather, Camp Travis, Texas; C. R. Armstrong, Camp MacArthur, Texas; W. J. Rider, Camp MacArthur, Texas; J. A. Termini, Camp Dix, N.J.; L. A. Johnson, Camp Custer, Mich. (March 4, War D.)

Capt. W. M. Kaecher, Q.M.R.C., to Atlanta, Ga., for duty. (March 5, War D.)

MEDICAL OFFICERS.

Officers of M.R.C. to duty as follows: Major W. J. McDonald to Camp Greene, Charlotte, N.C.; Capt. P. A. Loomis to Markleton, Pa.; 1st Lieut. W. Friedman to Camp Dix, Wrightstown, N.J.; 1st Lieut. H. L. Larley to Washington, D.C., Army Medical School; 1st Lieut. W. P. Dickinson to Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., with Hospital Train No. 81; 1st Lieut. E. C. Hagood to Camp Greenleaf, Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., with Hospital Train No. 38; 1st Lieut. S. A. Drennon to Camp Greenleaf, Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., with Hospital Train No. 27; 1st Lieut. J. F. Allen to Camp Joseph E. Johnston, Jacksonville, Fla.; 1st Lieut. C. M. Garth to Camp Zachary Taylor, Louisville, Ky. (Feb. 28, War D.)

First lieutenants of M.R.C. to Louisville, Ky., Camp Zachary Taylor, for duty: R. W. Carpenter and H. Katz. (Feb. 28, War D.)

First lieutenants of M.R.C. to Camp Shelby, Hattiesburg, Miss., for duty: W. V. Gooder and J. W. Martin. (Feb. 28, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to Charlotte, N.C., Camp Greene, for duty: Capt. W. W. Carnos, F. M. Ives, J. B. Mosher and R. Watt; 1st Lieut. S. L. Allen, B. E. Harrell, R. B. Lockridge, C. B. Shortridge, H. W. Tidmarsh and Z. H. Schultz. (Feb. 28, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to Camp Shelby, Hattiesburg, Miss., for duty: First Lieut. M. F. Cunha and W. L. Sheahan. (Feb. 28, War D.)

First lieutenants of M.R.C. to Newport News, Va., for duty: J. L. Chereskin, C. B. Rydell and G. B. Ubel. (Feb. 28, War D.)

First lieutenants of M.R.C. to Camp Greenleaf, Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., for duty with Hospital Train No. 41, now being organized: J. N. Feinberg, C. Moline and P. H. Nevitt. (Feb. 28, War D.)

Captains of M.R.C. to Camp Greenleaf, Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., to command for duty: W. N. Anderson, H. C. Drew and J. W. Price. (March 1, War D.)

First lieutenants of M.R.C. to Accotink, Va., Camp A. A. Humphreys, for duty: M. J. Perkins, A. F. Shea, E. E. Smith and O. H. Timmins. (May 1, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to duty as follows: Major F. P. Gay to C.G., Southern Dept., Fort Sam Houston, Texas; Capt. J. E. Gammon to Camp Greenleaf, Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.; Capt. H. Roberson to Alexandria, La., Camp Beauregard; Capt. D. C. Twichell to San Francisco, Cal., Letterman General Hospital; Capt. P. B. Nather to Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., with Hospital Train No. 29; Capt. J. G. Jennings to Houston, Texas, Ellington Field; Capt. E. C. Morton to Hoboken, N.J., with 7th Engrs.; 1st Lieut. E. O. Rice, Jr., to Camp Hancock, Augusta, Ga.; 1st Lieut. A. A. Blair to Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; 1st Lieut. G. J. Busck to Curtis Bay, Md.; 1st Lieut. L. E. Froomess to Atlanta, Ga., Camp Gordon; 1st Lieut. A. C. F. Brown to Camp Bowie, Fort Worth, Texas; 1st Lieut. C. A. Lambach to Washington, D.C.; 1st Lieut. J. D. Stout to Fort McHenry, Md., U.S. Army General Hospital No. 2, with Base Hospital No. 117; 1st Lieut. E. S. Maxwell to Fort Sam Houston, Texas. (March 2, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to Newport News, Va., for duty: First Lieut. T. P. Burrus, W. H. Goldstein, J. M. Kenworthy, C. G. Lane, L. D. Miller, D. P. McCune, Jr., and S. Rothenberg. (March 2, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to duty with Hospital Train No. 42, Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.; First Lieut. C. W. DeWolf and H. L. Kilgore. (March 2, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to duty with Hospital Train No. 45, Fort Riley, First Lieut. C. W. W. Harms, S. H. Newman and H. H. Slocumb. (March 2, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to Wrightstown, N.J., for duty with the organizations specified: 53d Engineers—First Lieut. A. B. Rinehart, J. D. Bozeman and A. E. Colcher. 54th Engineers—Capt. M. B. Weason; 1st Lieut. T. O. Chapman and S. A. Kemerer. (March 2, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to duty as follows: Major C. Quinan to Hoboken, N.J.; Capt. M. R. Hughes to New York, N.Y., Neurological Institute; 1st Lieut. A. L. Barone to Petersburg, Va., Camp Lee; 1st Lieut. J. H. Bullock to San Francisco, Cal.; 1st Lieut. G. J. Juckem to Base Hospital No. 1, Fort Sam Houston, Texas; 1st Lieut. P. P. McGlade to Princeton, N.J., Military School of Aeronautics, Princeton University. (March 4, War D.)

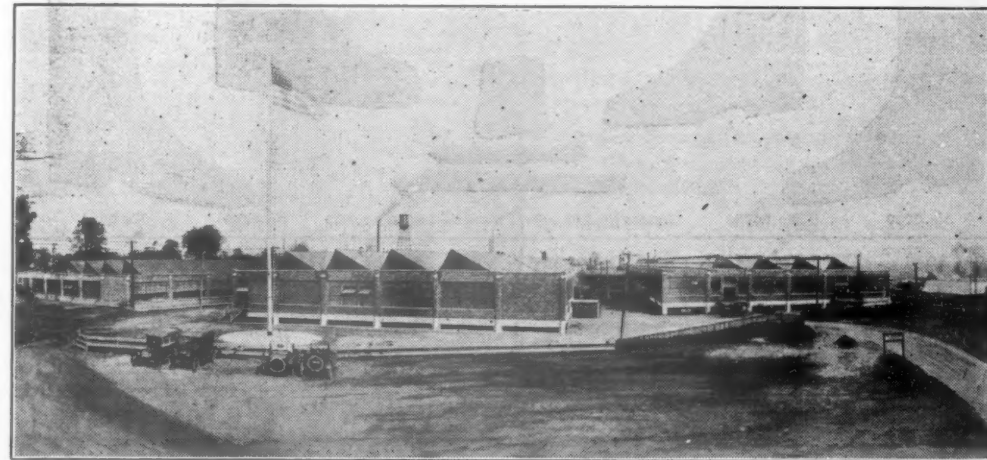
Officers of M.R.C. to duty at Columbus Barracks, Ohio: Capt. B. F. A. Crane; 1st Lieut. E. T. Skeels and A. D. Smith. (March 4, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to C.O., Military School of Aeronautics, Camp Gordon, Ga., for duty: Capt. E. D. Watkins and 1st Lieut. O. J. Schott. (March 4, War D.)

First lieutenants of M.R.C. to St. Paul, Minn., Overland Bldg.: P. L. Ashley, F. L. Powers, F. A. Grawn and D. D. Meigan. (March 4, War D.)

Captains of M.R.C. to duty as follows: C. L. Mengis to San Juan, P.R.; C. H. Hecker to Camp Greene, Charlotte, N.C.; L. Hart to Fort Sill, Okla., Camp Doniphan; D. H. Keller to Fort Riley, Kas., Hospital Train No. 44; G. Newlove to Portland, Ore., U.S. Signal Corps, Yeon Bldg. (March 5, War D.)

First lieutenants of M.R.C. to duty as follows: C. E. Peters to Palo Alto, Cal., Camp Fremont; H. M. Francisco to Camp Bowie, Fort Worth, Texas; A. F. Kraetzer to Camp Greene, Charlotte, N.C.; W. A. McGugan to Camp Kearny, Linda Vista, Cal.; J. A. Botti to Fort Monroe, Va., with 60th Art.; W. Harris to Camp Upton, N.Y.; J. E. Hunter to Fort Sill, Okla., Camp Doniphan; E. J. Agnelly to Columbus Barracks, Ohio; I. H. Willett to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., Hospital Train No. 42; U. H. Reidt and R. Pillow, Jr., to Markleton, Pa.; A. Buchanan to Newport News, Va.; L. G. Smith to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Camp Travis; C. V. Mayhall to Markleton,



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Pa.: H. C. Solomon to Cape May, N.J. (March 5, War D.)
Officers of M.R.C. to Camp Meade, Admiral, Md., for duty
in the base hospital: Capt. E. D. Thompson and 1st Lieut.
S. J. Roberts. (March 5, War D.)
Officers of M.R.C. to Hoboken, N.J., for duty: Capt. G. G.
St. Clair and S. L. Walker; 1st Lieut. R. C. Main and W. H.
Seward. (March 5, War D.)
First lieutenants of M.R.C. to Waco, Texas, Camp Mac-

Arthur, for duty: D. E. Kisecker, C. J. Laws, J. C. McKinnon,
L. Ramaley and H. S. Solomon. (March 5, War D.)
Officers of M.R.C. to Hoboken, N.J., for duty: 1st Lieut.
R. F. Benthall, W. N. Floyd, L. J. Goldblatt, I. Grimes, H. P.
Harber, A. M. Lemay, F. W. Lewis, C. W. Sewall, I. Spiers
and W. Wilson. (March 5, War D.)
Officers of M.R.C. to duty with the Aviation Section, S.C.:
1st Lieut. C. M. Collins, J. C. Dye, V. J. B. Fries, C. S.

Howell, R. H. Jones, M. F. Kreisle, J. L. McGinley, G. W.
Manning, J. F. Martin, H. Martinson, C. F. Nessel, W. B.
Peters, Jr., W. R. Rousseau, A. F. Seifris, H. B. Shearer, W.
P. Shirkey, Jr., W. E. Smith, H. E. Somers, W. K. Stewart
and C. J. Wellborn. (March 5, War D.)

First lieutenants of M.R.C. to Camp Cody, Deming, N.M.,
for duty: C. W. Alexander, G. A. Cafton, W. P. Davidson,
E. J. Mitchell and G. J. Wenslick. (March 5, War D.)
First lieutenants of M.R.C. assigned to Av. Sc., S.C., Garden
City, N.Y., for duty: R. E. Barto, H. B. Boley, J. C. Hawkins,
A. V. Hicks, L. T. McNulty, P. S. Persons, J. L. Steffy, P. S.
Van Dyke, J. F. Weber and S. L. Wingrade. (March 5,
War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to duty as follows: Major E. A. Meyerding
to Fort Riley, Kas., with Hospital Train No. 38; Capt. J. P.
Hunt to Houston, Texas, 5th Div., Camp Logan; 1st Lieut. O.
M. Zink to Newport News, Va.; 1st Lieut. J. H. Taylor to
Hattiesburg, Miss., in base hospital; 1st Lieut. W. O. Spalding
to Camp Beauregard, Alexandria, La.; 1st Lieut. J. A. Snow-
den to Montgomery, Ala., S.C. Av. School, Taylor Field; 1st
Lieut. E. Guion to Macon, Ga. (Feb. 28, War D.)
Officers of M.R.C. to Rochester, N.Y., Base Hospital No. 19
(Rochester General Hospital), for duty: Capt. A. S. Sim and
1st Lieut. W. F. Ryan. (Feb. 28, War D.)

DENTAL OFFICERS.

First Lieut. W. P. Morrison, D.R.C., to Fort Riley, Kas.,
for duty. (May 4, War D.)
First Lieut. J. C. Metcalf, D.R.C., to Waco, Texas, for duty.
(March 5, War D.)
First Lieut. F. B. McAdams, D.R.C., to Allentown, Pa.,
for duty. (March 5, War D.)
First Lieut. L. F. Watlington and E. M. Hardy, D.R.C., to
Canal Zone to C.G., Panama Canal Dept., for duty. (Feb. 28,
War D.)

VETERINARY OFFICERS.

Second lieutenants of V.R.C. to duty as follows: W. J. Kiff
to Auxiliary Remount Depot No. 333, Jacksonville, Fla.; C.
R. Baumgartner to Louisville, Ky.; G. E. Bedwell to Camp
Pike, Little Rock, Ark.; S. W. Harrison to Camp Joseph E.
Johnston, Jacksonville, Fla., Auxiliary Remount Depot No.
332; R. M. Walsh to Newport News, Va. (March 2, War D.)
Second lieutenants of V.R.C. to duty as follows: G. E.
Melody to Fort Clark, Texas, with 306th Cav.; G. R. Johnson
to Deming, N.M., Camp Cody; H. H. McIntyre to Camp Custer,
Battle Creek, Mich.; R. Sims to Ayer, Mass., Camp
Devens; J. M. Herron to Columbia, S.C., Camp Jackson; D.
C. Peebles to Camp Upton, N.Y. (March 4, War D.)
Officers of V.R.C. to duty at Camp Grant, Ill.: Second
Lieut. C. E. Crowe, A. E. Joseph and B. M. Stahl. (March 4,
War D.)

The following officers of V.R.C. to duty at Camp Zachary
Taylor, Ky.: Second Lieut. J. T. Boyce, F. W. Graves and
O. C. Kackley. (March 4, War D.)

The following second lieutenants of V.R.C. to duty at camps
specified: Camp Travis, Fort Sam Houston, Texas—O. T.
Atwood, J. McC. Bowman, I. G. Gauntt and M. McKinstray.
Camp Shelby, Hattiesburg, Miss.—T. B. Carter and C. C.
Dobson. (March 4, War D.)

Officers of V.R.C. to Wrightstown, N.J., for duty: Second
Lieut. D. L. Haley, B. R. Herring and R. E. Smith. (March
5, War D.)

Officers of V.R.C. to duty at Wrightstown, N.J.: Second
Lieut. C. D. Emerick and F. H. Schroer. (March 5, War D.)
Second Lieut. R. L. Wolfe, V.R.C., now private with 307th
Machine Gun Battalion, Camp Dix, N.J., to duty at that camp.
(March 5, War D.)

ENGINEER OFFICERS.

Officers of E.R.C. to duty as follows: Capt. B. A. Parks to
Chicago, Ill.; Capt. E. K. Dewey to Schenectady, N.Y.; Capt.
G. W. Melver, Jr., to Washington, D.C.; 1st Lieut. A. H.
Brame to Plainfield, N.J. (Feb. 28, War D.)

Officers of E.R.C. to Lawrenceville, Va., for duty: Capt.
H. L. McDonald; 1st Lieut. C. B. Holmes and H. J. Gilkey;
2d Lieut. B. Moorhead. (Feb. 28, War D.)

Officers of E.R.C. assigned to 23d Engrs., Camp Laurel, Md.,
for duty: Capt. V. H. Garvey; 1st Lieut. H. H. Tracy, R. F.
Myers and A. Taylor. (March 1, War D.)

Captains of E.R.C. to Washington, D.C., Chief of Engrs.,
for duty: R. B. Twogood, W. K. Walker and H. M. Crawford.
(March 1, War D.)

Officers of E.R.C. to duty as follows: Major H. L. Bowlby
assigned to 43d Engrs.; Major O. A. Piper assigned to 42d
Engrs.; Major E. J. Barry to Tullytown, Pa., Tullytown
Powder Bag Loading Plant; Capt. J. Seay to Newport News,
Va., Camp Stuart; Capt. L. P. Morrison assigned to 23d
Engrs., Camp Laurel, Md.; 1st Lieut. W. A. Sumner to Wash-
ington, D.C. (March 1, War D.)

Officers of E.R.C. to duty as follows: Capt. J. F. Sullivan
to Washington; Capt. S. C. Bartlett assigned to 23d Engrs.,
Camp Laurel, Md.; Capt. H. C. Weare to Washington; Capt.
C. D. S. Clarkson to Wakefield, Va.; 1st Lieut. E. H. Robnett
assigned to 65th Engrs., Camp Meade, Md.; 1st Lieut. T. A.
Sweeney assigned to 43d Engrs., Camp American University,
D.C.; 1st Lieut. D. L. Vaughan to Camp Logan, Texas; 1st
Lieut. M. H. Lewis and 2d Lieut. E. H. Pierson assigned to
302d Engrs.; 1st Lieut. F. J. Stewart assigned to 24th Engrs.,
Camp Dix, N.J.; 2d Lieut. W. C. Rock to Camp Meade, Md.,
65th Engrs. (March 2, War D.)

Officers of E.R.C. assigned to 4th Engrs., Camp Greene,
N.C., for duty: Second Lieut. L. W. Liddy, E. M. Mitchell,
A. L. Sayles, J. Arthur, J. A. Chargin, Jr., H. C. Carniglia
and A. R. Dowling. (March 2, War D.)

Officers of E.R.C. to duty as follows: Major T. F. Quilty to
Washington; Capt. W. B. Newhall to Saltville, Va., Chemical
Plant No. 4; Capt. W. Lewis to Washington, D.C.; 1st
Lieut. E. Avery to Harrisburg, Pa., Middletown Ordnance
Depot; 1st Lieut. E. Kitchen to Norfolk, Va. (March 4,
War D.)

Officers of E.R.C. assigned to regiments and stations as
follows: To Engineer replacement troops, Camp A. A. Hum-
phreys, Va.—First Lieut. C. B. Trowbridge. To 307th Engrs.,
Camp Gordon, Ga.—First Lieut. M. Ready; 2d Lieut. H. C.
Kibbe, W. S. Merrill and J. V. Sarver. To 601st Engrs.,
Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va.—Capt. W. H. Beers, G. L.
Guthrie, C. A. Lindberry, O. G. Baxter and J. M. Duthie;
1st Lieut. F. L. Jones, L. C. Brown, A. M. Cook, J. Dollard,
C. G. Fitzgerald, M. D. Munn, C. W. Watson, E. Ericson and
A. B. Herrell; 2d Lieut. W. L. Gay, C. J. Johnson and A. W.
Donovan. To 602d Engrs., Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va.—
Capt. W. Speed, J. W. Elliott, G. C. Danforth, T. Z. Krumm,
R. M. Peabody and F. B. Ryons; 1st Lieut. O. J. Schieber,
J. L. McAllen, C. G. Richmond, J. B. Snider, L. C. Blackwell,
E. H. Eby, R. G. Flanagan, C. Z. Overstreet and C. D. Utter;
2d Lieut. W. B. Godfrey, M. E. Erdofy and E. Marquardt.
To 314th Engrs., Camp Funston, Kas.—Second Lieut. P. G.
Shaner, P. P. Arnold, L. H. Thien and W. W. Baker. (March
5, War D.)

Officers of E.R.C. assigned to 65th Engrs., Camp Meade,
Md., for duty: Capt. A. J. Halton, E. W. Kelly and A. P.
Rollins; 1st Lieut. H. V. Nye, C. Prout and D. A. Cushman;
2d Lieut. J. W. Dinsmore. (March 5, War D.)

Major W. H. Lanagan, E.R.C., to Camp A. A. Humphreys,
Va., for duty. (March 5, War D.)

ORDNANCE OFFICERS.

Capt. W. G. Staudenmaier and 1st Lieut. T. J. Coursey,
O.R.C., to Washington, D.C., for duty. (Feb. 28, War D.)
Major W. K. Peasley, O.R.C., will assume duty as con-
structing Q.M., Pig Point ordnance depot, Pig Point, Va.
(March 2, War D.)

Capt. F. Sarge, O.R.C., to duty as O.O., 21st Field Art.,
Waco, Texas. (March 2, War D.)
Capt. F. Vieweg, Jr., O.R.C., will report in person to the
chief, military intelligence branch, executive division, G.S.,
Washington, for duty. (March 4, War D.)

Capt. F. M. East, O.R.C., to Ottawa, Canada, for duty.
(March 4, War D.)
First Lieut. W. C. Carter and 2d Lieut. P. C. Rebmann,
O.R.C., to Washington, D.C., for duty. (March 4, War D.)

Officers of O.R.C. to Peoria, Ill., for duty: Capt. M. V.
Belden, H. G. Lawson, C. Lansing, C. T. Pottinger, J. B.
Ryall and R. J. B. Sullivan; 1st Lieut. W. H. Atherton, F.
H. Bireh, M. G. Carroll, E. F. Cheverlis, H. J. Dorman, J. F.
Hundt, W. S. Lawson, Jr., W. L. Oswald, E. T. Scudder, M.
F. Strauss and R. G. Humphreys; 2d Lieut. T. R. Bourne,
F. C. Browne, F. G. Callander, B. Wilkins, H. B. Morrissey,
T. S. Strong and A. D. Osborne. (March 5, War D.)
Ord. Sergt. P. P. Weisberg to second lieutenant, O.R.C.,
and to Washington for duty. (March 5, War D.)



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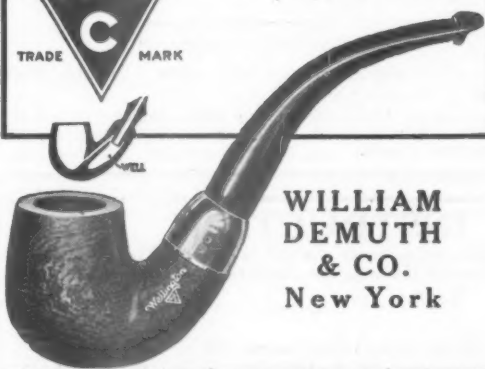
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Members of O.R.C. to second lieutenants, Av. Sec., S.R.C.: T. C. Atchison, A. H. Fitzkee, J. W. Ogden, T. D. Parsons, L. E. Pierce. They are assigned to duty at Taliaferro Field No. 1, Hicks, Texas. (March 1, War D.)

Members of O.R.C. to second lieutenants in Av. Sec., S.R.C.: W. J. Crawford, J. E. Frohisher, C. P. Porter, L. D. Schock, R. Shawhan, T. J. Abernethy. They are assigned to duty at Taliaferro Field, Fort Worth, Texas. (March 1, War D.)

Members of O.R.C. to second lieutenants in Av. Sec., S.R.C.: S. J. De France, J. F. Donoho, J. F. Lersch, V. L. Murray, C. J. Strickland. They are assigned to active duty at Taliaferro Field, Fort Worth, Texas. (March 1, War D.)

Members of O.R.C. to second lieutenants in Av. Sec., S.R.C., Feb. 19, 1918: G. C. Macleod, C. A. Ogilbee, N. B. Reasoner, A. O. Ridgely, E. F. Russell, R. A. Shattuck, A. R. Weigel. They are assigned to duty at Balloon School, Fort Omaha. (March 1, War D.)

Second Lieut. U. S. Grant, 4th, O.R.C., to duty in Washington. (Feb. 28, War D.)

SIGNAL OFFICERS.

Second Lieut. W. Blondel, S.R.C., to Little Silver, N.J., Camp Alfred Vail, for duty. (March 4, War D.)

Second Lieut. A. C. Middleton, S.R.C., to Camp Taylor, Ky., for duty with 309th Field Signal Battalion. (Feb. 28, War D.)

AVIATION OFFICERS.

Capt. E. W. Dunlap, Av. Sec., S.R.C., to Washington for duty. (March 2, War D.)

Second Lieut. E. W. Blackburn and R. E. Cooper, Av. Sec., S.R.C., to Post Field, Fort Sill, Okla., for duty. (March 2, War D.)

Officers of Av. Sec., S.R.C., to duty as follows: Major S. H. Wheeler to Arcadia, Fla.; Dorr Field; Capt. A. C. York to Washington, D.C.; Capt. L. D. Gardner to Washington, D.C.; 2d Lieut. H. R. Smith and J. G. McNett to Rochester, N.Y.; 2d Lieut. A. T. O'Leary to Washington, D.C.; 2d Lieut. C. H. Kicklighter to School of Military Aeronautics, Georgia School of Technology, Atlanta, Ga.; 2d Lieut. J. H. O'Connell, D. R. Furness and W. F. Simrall to Rochester, N.Y., School of Aerial Photography; 2d Lieut. J. McInerney to Hampton, Va., Langley Field. (March 4, War D.)

Officers of Av. Sec., S.R.C., to duty as follows: Capt. P. P. Magoffin to San Antonio, Texas, Kelly Field; Capt. R. Howlett to Morrison, Va.; Capt. S. M. Barlow to Montgomery, Ala., Taylor Field; 1st Lieut. R. H. Jones to San Antonio, Texas, Kelly Field. (March 5, War D.)

Officers of Av. Sec., S.R.C., to Chief Signal Officer, Washington, for duty: First Lieut. R. J. Randolph; 2d Lieut. E. E. White, L. A. Swan and M. V. B. Brooks. (March 5, War D.)

CAVALRY OFFICERS.

First Lieut. G. W. Whiteside, Cav. R.C., will report in person to C.O., Camp Grant, Rockford, Ill., for duty. (March 4, War D.)

COAST ARTILLERY OFFICERS.

Second Lieut. W. Riddle, C.A.R.C., Fort Monroe, Va., to C.O., Coast Art. training camp, for duty. (March 5, War D.)

INFANTRY OFFICERS.

Officers will repair to Washington to Chief of Staff for duty in his office: 1st Lieut. H. B. K. Willis and F. A. Paul, Inf. R.C. (Feb. 28, War D.)

Capt. F. G. Edwards, Inf. R.C., to Washington for duty. (March 1, War D.)

Second Lieut. M. B. Taylor, Inf. R.C., to Washington and report in person to Brig. Gen. J. B. McDonald, N.A., for duty as aid on his staff. (Feb. 28, War D.)

Capt. E. H. Jewell, I.R.C., to captain in U.S. and to 35th Div., Camp Doniphan, Fort Sill, Okla., for duty. (March 2, War D.)

Capt. G. von L. Meyer, jr., I.R.C., to Washington for duty. (March 4, War D.)

Capt. J. B. Taylor, I.R.C., to Camp Gordon, Ga., for duty. (March 5, War D.)

MISCELLANEOUS ORDERS.

Members of Officers' Reserve Corps to second lieutenants in Av. Sec., S.R.C.: E. E. Tanner, jr., A. W. Braun, H. B. Law, P. K. Melick, Z. P. Lane, G. W. Horne, jr., H. G. Peterson and C. N. Cone. They will report to Ellington Field, Houston, Texas, for duty. (Feb. 28, War D.)

Members of Officers' Reserve Corps to second lieutenants in Av. Sec., S.R.C.: G. F. Kaufmann, E. J. McCarthy, W. L. Lamkin, O. King, M. D. Smith, J. E. Morrissey and F. M. Paul. They will report to Kelly Field, San Antonio, Texas, for duty. (Feb. 28, War D.)

Members of Officers' Reserve Corps to second lieutenants in Av. Sec., S.R.C.: J. D. Kenyon, W. G. Bruid, J. J. Cabot, J. B. Garver, T. W. Innes and L. Christopher. They will report to Taliaferro Field, Fort Worth, Texas, for duty. (Feb. 28, War D.)

The appointments of the following members of the Officers' Reserve Corps as second lieutenants in Av. Sec., S.R.C., are announced: L. A. Grayson, J. R. Hogan, A. H. Jones, W. E. Brotherton, P. E. Cunniss, R. I. Hagenbuch, W. M. Pagoe, F. H. Lovenberg, T. F. Noonan, R. M. Todd and J. H. Welmer. They are assigned to duty at Fort Worth, Texas. (March 4, War D.)

HOW "BUTCH" LED IN PRAYER.

The tale of "Butch," an enlisted man of one of our machine gun companies now in France, is told by a correspondent of the New York Evening Sun with the American Expeditionary Forces. Butch is rated a pretty hard "hombre"—honest, efficient and faithful as they make them, but not very careful about his language and more than willing to scrap most any one any time. He and the chaplain are excellent friends, however. After some persuasion, with arguments addressed to his sense of fair play, Butch was induced to promise that some day he would attend a church service. On the Sunday he chose, as it happened, the chaplain had been called away just before services and a visiting chaplain occupied the pulpit. The rest of the fellows seeing Butch up in front were glad to have him with them. The visiting chaplain looked out over the congregation of freshly shaved, spruced dressed soldiers for some one to lead in prayer. Somehow his eyes fastened on red-haired Butch sitting only a few feet away. The little congregation grew tense as they waited for the chaplain to speak. He could just feel he was going to call on Butch.

He did.
"Will this young man kindly lead us in prayer?" he asked.
Butch got up. Every eye was on him. Every one wondered how he'd make out, being called on like that the first time he had been to church in years.
But Butch was equal to the emergency.
"Let us have five minutes of silent meditation," said Butch.

In the British Grand Fleet the following story is told with gusto, according to an exchange: "It is quite seriously affirmed that when an American squadron consisting of the U.S.S. _____, and _____, with destroyers and other craft, came up the Forth, the British flagship signal to them: 'You are to anchor west of the Forth Bridge.' But the Americans passed under the bridge and sailed on. Shortly the British admiral made another signal: 'We signaled just now that you were to anchor west of the Forth Bridge; why don't you stop?' And the American flagship immediately signaled



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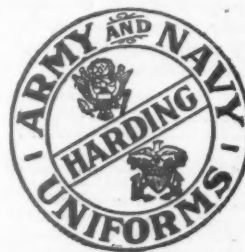
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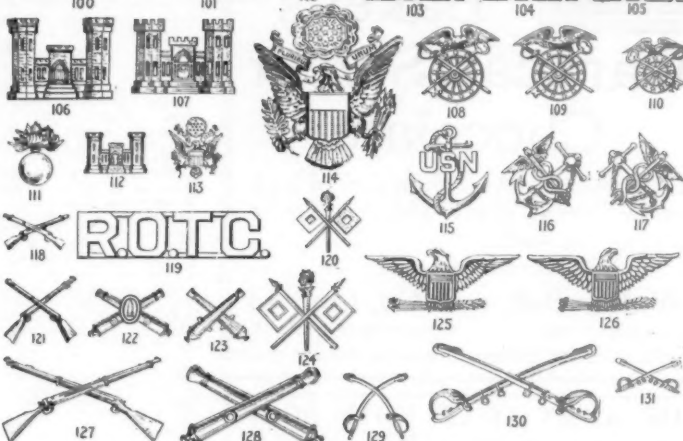
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the reply: "Well, I guess we have only passed one bridge as yet!" In addition to the alleged use of the phrase, "Well, I guess," in a Navy message what particularly interested us in this story was the fact that for the first time anywhere we read in print the names of three of our battleships as being in British waters. We delete them here, however.

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To the rear march grownkdw?—mhburk!!!
Company halt To huh heuh—hark!!
..... Klumfuntzy—squalt!!
—Purple Cow.

The following "thumb nail" sketch of Sir Douglas Haig, by a Cockney Tommy, is going the rounds, says the Journal of the American Medical Association: "Aig,

'e don't sye much, 'e don't; 'e don't, so to sye, sye nothin'; but wot he don't sye don't mean nothin', not 'arf; and when 'e do sye anythin', my Gawd!"

Music will be used in Army hospitals in treating convalescent American soldiers returned from Europe suffering from shell shock, gas effects and other war maladies, if an experiment being conducted at the Fort McHenry Hospital near Baltimore by the Commission on Training Camp Activities of the War and Navy Departments proves successful. The value of music in the hospital is to be demonstrated by Mrs. Isa Maud Ilsen, former superintendent of the Military Infirmary at Hamilton, Ontario, whose appointment with the status of song leader was announced on March 9 by Raymond B. Fosdick, chairman of the commission. Mrs. Ilsen has been administering melody with medicine to wounded Canadian soldiers at the Hamilton Infirmary since the outbreak of the war, and her plan is said to have resulted effectively in a great many cases. She will assume her duties at once.

An Army correspondent writes that an appeal has been made for canceled postage stamps of any value for the benefit of the Belgian soldiers. A letter received recently from Mr. John Van Rickstiel, the Belgian Vice Consul in New York city, whose office is at 25 Madison avenue, said: "I send canceled stamps to the 'Asiles des Soldats Invalides Belges,' an organization in France,

patronized by many high officials, which sells the stamps to collectors and persons making fancy articles. With the money received from the sale of the stamps, this organization buys all sorts of delicacies and comforts for the wounded Belgian soldiers who are under their care. I shall much appreciate all efforts on your part to send canceled stamps to me. If you will be good enough to send the parcels containing same to this consular office I shall take pleasure in forwarding them to Europe."

A grant of \$125,000 has been voted by the British House of Commons to the widow of Gen. Frederick Stanley Maude, the captor of Bagdad, who died last autumn. In his appeal to the Commons for the grant the Prime Minister for the first time told the story of the self-sacrifice of Maude, who died a victim of his injured courtesy. In the plague-stricken district he was warmly welcomed by the people and was offered a small act of hospitality. He had forbidden any soldier in his escort to eat or drink on that visit, but rather than hurt the feelings of the people he drank. There was cholera in the cup and he died a few days later.

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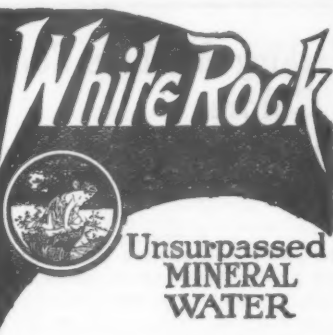
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